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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CAPITALIST ROADERS

Use Facts To Lay Bare the Lies of the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts - by Huang K'un 1

Hung-ch'i Article: From Bourgeois Democrats to Capitalist Roaders 5

CLASS STRUGGLE

Persist in Taking Class Struggle as the Key Link - by Chai Ch'ing 13

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

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Page

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Open-Door Education Is Good and the Quality of Education Is High 19

CRITICISM OF "TAKING THE THREE DIRECTIVES AS THE KEY LINK"

Peking University Criticizes Revisionist Program 23

RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICTS

Teachers, Students of Tsinghua University Criticize Right Deviationist Attempt to Reverse Correct Decisions 27

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Countryside-Bound Chinese College Graduates Write Letter to Chairman Mao 32

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Scientific, Technical Progress as Peking Intellectuals Integrate with Workers and Peasants 34

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in Southern China 35

LATINIZED MINORITY LANGUAGES

Latinized Minority Languages Popular in Peking 37

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Departing Congolese Ambassador to China 39

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Banquet in Honor of Activists' Visiting Group of Japanese Socialist Party 39

Japanese High School Brass Band Gives Concert in Shanghai 40

CHINA AND KOREA

Standing Committee of Chinese NPC Sends Letter to Standing Committee of Korea SPA 41

Page

CHINA AND LAOS

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan at Head of Lao Party and Government Delegation to Pay Official and Friendly Visit to China 42

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Lao Party and Government Delegation 43

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Condemns Rhodesian Reactionary Regime's Aggression 45

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Firm Reply to Soviet Expansion, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary . . . 47

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "Tired" of or "Addicted" to Arms Race? 48

Brezhnev Clique Steps Up Exploitation of Peasants 50

Land Resources Spoiled in Soviet Union 52

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 55

NATIONAL

CAPITALIST ROADERS

Concern Is False, the Truth Is Restoration - by Huang K'un 56

Tsinghua University Teachers, Students Criticize Unrepentant Capitalist Roader 61

CRITICISM OF "TAKING THREE DIRECTIVES AS THE KEY LINK"

"Taking the Three Directives As the Key Link" Is Cast Forth for the Sake of "Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety" - by Li Shih 64

YOUNG AND OLD CADRES

Treat Young Cadres With Fervent Enthusiasm - by Ch'i Chung-shan 69

OPEN-DOOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Inner Mongolian Research Institute Achieves Great Success in Open-Door Research 74

Page

WATER CONSERVATION

Water Conservancy Activities in Northeast China 76

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Excellent Situation in Iron and Steel Production 78

CARPET PRODUCTION

Sinkiang Develops Carpet Production 79

TIBET

New Crops Appear on Tibetan Plateau 80

MARXIST-LENINIST BOOKS IN MINORITY NATIONALITY LANGUAGE

China Publishes Books Translated by Minority Nationality Students 82

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai 83

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Fetes Chinese Seamen 83

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finland-China Society Holds 25th Annual Meeting 84

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 85

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Medicinal Herbs Study Group Concludes Visit in Peking 85

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and Government Delegation Leaves Vientiane for China . . . 86

Lao Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome 87

Composition of Lao Party and Government Delegation 89

Comrade Chu Teh Meets Lao Party and Government Delegation 90

Page

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yao Wen-yuan Hold Talks with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoun Sipraseuth 91

CPC Central Committee, State Council Give Grand Banquet To Warmly Welcome Lao Party and Government Delegation 91

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech 93

Kaysone Phomvihan's Speech 96

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Agriculture Delegation Leaves for the Philippines 101

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Bankruptcy of Soviet Hegemonism in Egypt 102

CHINA AND THAILAND

Delegation of Chinese Scientific and Technical Association Leaves Bangkok for Home 103

CHINA AND UN

UN Special Committee Meets To Discuss Revision of Charter 104

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Surinam Declares 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters 107

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

The Negation of the Revolution in Literature and Art Is for Restoring Capitalism 108

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Is Guiding Us in Our Advance 119

CRITICISM OF CAPITALIST-ROADER AND CONFUCIUS

Peking University Teachers, Students Combine Criticism of Capitalist-Roader with That of Confucius 127

Page

CRITICISM OF REVISIONIST PROGRAM

Chinese People Criticize Revisionist Program 129

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

New College Graduates of Serf Origin Hard at Work in Tibet 134

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in South China Universalizes Primary Education 135

CONQUEST OF SANDSTORMS AND DROUGHT

East China Islanders Conquer Sandstorms, Drought 137

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 140

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs Arrives in Peking 140

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Dines Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs 141

CHINA AND EGYPT AND SOVIET UNION

"Head-on Blow and False Charges"--Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary on Abrogation of Egyptian-Soviet Treaty 142

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese High School Brass Band Leaves Shanghai for Home 144

Japanese TV Network Friendship Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 145

CHINA AND LAOS

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yao Wen-yuan Continue Talks with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoun Sipraseuth . . . 145

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits National Exhibition on Learning from Tachai 146

Peking Soiree Warmly Welcomes Lao Party and Government Delegation 147

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Lao Party and Government Delegation 148

Page

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yao Wen-yuan Have Another Round of Talks with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoun Sipraseuth 149

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits Chiaochuanghu Village on Peking's Outskirts 149

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Netherlands Technical Offshore-Facilities Mission 151

CHINA AND NORWAY

"China Week" in Tromsoe, North Norway 151

Editor-in-Chief of Ritzaus Bureau Arrives in Peking 152

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Navy Staff College Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to China 152

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

USSR as Maritime Overlord Fully Exposed 153

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves for Tunisia to Celebrate Independence Anniversary 156

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Alternate Representative to UNIDO Meeting Leaves Peking for Vienna 157

Fourth Session of Third UN Sea Law Conference Opens in New York 157

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chairman Hamdi Receives Chinese Ambassador to YAR 159

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE"

What Is the Intention of People of the Lin Piao Type in Advocating "Private Ownership of Knowledge" - by Liang Hsiao 160

Page

"REVISIONIST WIND"

Distinguishing the "Wind" - by Kao Lu 169

Take Class Struggle as the Key Link and Hit Back at Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts 171

OPEN-DOOR RESEARCH

Sinkiang Scientific Institute Introduces "Open-Door" Research 175

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Universal Primary and Secondary Education on East China Islands 176

RURAL BRANCHES OF CITY MIDDLE SCHOOLS

City Middle Schools Run Rural Branches 178

NOVELS

A New Novel by Writer of Uighur Nationality 179

NEW TOWNS

New Towns Spring Up in Rugged Southwestern Minority Area 181

POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT

New Power Generating Equipment Complex in Southwest China 183

DESERT CONTROL

Desert Control in Northwest China Autonomous Region 184

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Feature: Othmane's Severed Hand Is Rejoined and a Friendship Deepened 186

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Ambassador to China Leaves for Home 188

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs 188

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 189

Page

Chinese-Danish Joint Commission Meets 189

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets New Ambassador of German Democratic Republic to China 190

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egypt To Establish Parliamentary Egypt-China Friendship Society 190

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Egypt's Abrogation of Treaty with Soviet Union 191

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Feature--Chinese Veterinarians in Ethiopia 194

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Gives Reception 196

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and Government Delegation Gives Grand Farewell Banquet 197

Premier Kaysone Phomvihan's Speech 198

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech 201

China-Laos Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking 203

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits Tsinghua University, Peking Motor Vehicle Plant 204

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets New Mexican Ambassador to China 206

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

North China County Revolutionary Committee Lays Wreath at Monument to Mongolian Fallen Heroes 207

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Manila 207

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of National Office of Tourism "Carpati" of Romania Leaves Peking for Home 208

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Who Is Responsible for Soviet Agricultural Failure? 208

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Revisionists Step Up Fascist Dictatorship 210

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Despicable Soviet Sophistry 212

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Sri Lanka Minister of Education 214

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Thai Press Delegation 214

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Tunis 215

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Discusses Situation in Mozambique 215

NATIONAL

TWO-LINE STRUGGLE IN EDUCATION

On the Current Struggle between the Two Lines on the Educational Front - by Liang Hsiao 218

FAMILY PLANNING

A New Look Appears in Family Planning Work in Shihfang County 228

Family Planning Is Good 230

Carry Out Family Planning Properly in Order to Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat 233

Discredit by Criticism the Old Idea of "Valuing Boys Above Girls" 235

CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Stresses Continuation of Criticism of Confucius 237

Page

STUDY OF THEORY

Theoretical Study in National Minority Areas 240

SPRING FARMING

Million Inner Mongolian Peasants, Cadres Plunge into Spring Farming 242

POWER PLANTS

More Power for East China 243

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CONGO

Peking Reception for Congolese Athletics Team 244

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs Leaves Peking for Home 244

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets French Government Special Envoy 245

French Industrial, Scientific Instruments and Telecommunications Exhibition Opens in Peking 246

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Visiting Group 247

Chinese Amity Association Delegation Leaves for Japan 247

Delegation of Chinese Friendship Association Arrives in Tokyo 248

Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Visiting Group Leaves Peking 248

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Nanking 249

Lao Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Nanking 250

Page

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits in Nanking 251

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Education Ministry Official Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 253

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Madame Marcos Receive Chinese Agricultural Delegation 253

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Minister of Education Leaves Peking for Southern China 254

CHINA AND THAILAND

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Thai Press Delegation 255

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Turkey for Home 255

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March 22, 1976 No. 6059

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITALIST ROADERS

Use Facts To Lay Bare the Lies of the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts

by

Huang K'un (黄昆), Professor of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1976)

When that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was criticized by the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he "showed penitence" verbally, and promised that he "would never reverse the correct verdicts." Actually, his mind was bent on restoration, and not long after he resumed work, he hurriedly pushed a revisionist line that ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He cast forth the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link" to negate taking class struggle as the key link and change the Party's basic line in a vain attempt to reverse verdicts on and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution, and to restore capitalism. On behalf of the interests of the bourgeoisie, of those intellectuals serving the bourgeoisie, and also of those taking the capitalist road who called for the extension of bourgeois rights, he launched rabid attacks against the proletariat.

Under the smokescreen of "showing concern" for the intellectuals, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party sowed discord in the relations between the intellectuals and the Party, and even made a fuss about an old intellectual like me. He said, "There is an old professor majoring in semiconductor who has been asked by Peking University to change his line....He is thus unable to make good use of his learning, and this is a great waste." I am most indignant over this malicious way of sowing discord in order to stand truth on its head.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, have the broad masses of intellectuals, including I myself, "changed their lines" or taken the bright road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants as guided by Chairman Mao? Has there been any inability to make good use of one's learning" or "great waste," or have they really brought their strong points into play? This is definitely not the question of an individual like me, but a vital question of right and wrong bearing on what kind of road the intellectuals should take. With an ulterior object in view, they make a fuss about me and maliciously sow discord by pretending to "plead for the people." This must be thoroughly exposed and criticized.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, I had for ten years been held responsible for the semi-conductor seminar in the old Peking University under the domination of the revisionist line in education. At that time, besides having written a book called Semi-Conductor Physics based on data from foreign books and given two lectures prior to 1960, I had not conducted any serious research in semi-conductor, nor had I given any lecture on semi-conductor. I had nothing to do with production, and during the ten years I had not spent a day in any semi-conductor plant. At that time, I was responsible for a key project of the state and had more than 50 scientific research workers under me. However, because I carried out a revisionist line in scientific research "built carts behind closed doors," and stayed apart from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, after spending three years of time and over a million yuan of state funds, I had still not been able to define even a clearcut task although investigations were organized year after year. This was really "spending money like water only to become a revisionist with no results achieved." How could this be described as contribution to the state? This was really a "great waste."

The great proletarian cultural revolution taught me a profound lesson. It made me realize that only by assiduously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, following the road of integration with workers and peasants, accepting re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and seriously transforming my world outlook could I contribute my strength to the socialist cause.

Over the past few years, under the leadership of the Party, I criticized the revisionist line in education together with the broad revolutionary masses. I made my way out of the school to conduct open-door education in factories and the countryside, and learned from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. I fought shoulder to shoulder with the worker-peasant-soldier students, workers and teachers on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, deepened the revolution in education, and combined teaching with production and scientific research.

The present is completely different from the past. The teaching contents and the production and scientific research tasks are all defined according to the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, and the targets are clear and definite. The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students fight a joint battle with the workers under the strong leadership of the Party in all kinds of work. I have thus a clearcut understanding of

the orientation for serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the courage to surmount difficulties, and a basis to solve problems. I really am able to play the part of the head of a vocational office.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our specialty has acquired abundant results in teaching, production and scientific research. Proceeding from the actual need of the three great revolutionary movements, we have successfully trial-built China's first large-scale integrated circuit random access storage, and other relatively advanced products such as the intermediate-scale super-high speed circuit, etc., thus filling in the blanks for the country and also making headway in the theoretical field. As a teacher who could only make use of his tongue but not his hands in the past few decades, I now carry out production, experiments and scientific research together with the worker-peasant-soldier students and workers. I combine theoretical knowledge with practice to solve actual and theoretical problems raised in production and scientific research.

In the past few years, I played a positive part by participating in the teaching of a few courses in the semi-conductor specialty and the reform of teaching materials. For example, I had taken part in production practice and carried out social investigations together with a few young teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students. On the basis of studying and summing up the practical experience of the workers and technicians, I compiled the Solid State Circuit Theory which was acclaimed by the students and workers.

At present, in conjunction with my practice in the revolution in education in the past few years and together with other teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students, I am in the course of breaking away from the old theoretical conventions to compile a volume of new Semi-Conductor Physics that reflects the fruits of the revolution in education. Can all this be described as "inability to make good use of one's learning" or a "great waste"?

Before and after the great cultural revolution, the two lines and the two kinds of results offer a very sharp contrast. Prior to the great cultural revolution, I followed the road of the bourgeois spiritual aristocracy to serve the revisionist line. At present, I follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants and fight for socialist revolution and construction, for combating and guarding against revisionism, and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. How can this be called "change of line"? This is a profound revolution. Like the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals, I am very pleased with taking this new stride. I feel that I am more vigorous and younger, and the more I work, the greater my drive. Those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts see nothing out of this, but stand truth on its head and call black white. Evidently they want to pull back the intellectuals from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to the revisionist line, and they attack with an ulterior object in view the integration of the intellectuals with the workers and peasants as a "change of line." Nevertheless, their malicious attempt to sow discord is of no avail at all and can only bare their sinister intention for restoring capitalism.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party attacked Peking University for making me "change my line" and causing me "to be unable to make good use of my learning" on the one hand, and on the other hand he vociferously advertised that the intellectuals felt "depressed and despondent." It is very clear that in making a fuss about an intellectual like me so as "to seize a pretext" to hoodwink the masses with rumors, his aim is to incite the discontent of the intellectuals with the Party and great cultural revolution, and to negate the Party's policy toward the intellectuals and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We have gone through the new and old social systems and witnessed the sharp contrast of the two lines before and after the great cultural revolution. We learn from our own experience that it is Chairman Mao and the Communist Party who are most concerned with the intellectuals, and that it is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the leadership of the working class and the dictatorship of the proletariat that can best bring the role of the intellectuals into play. People who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts clamored that "due to emphasis on integration with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals dare not take up theory." They said: "We must have the courage to whip up a 12th grade vocational typhoon." "Why should we be afraid of a bit of White expertise?" According to their logic, so long as one carries out one's own lines of work, there is no need to integrate oneself with the workers and peasants. To carry out your own line of work, you have to "whip up a 12th grade vocational typhoon" to sweep away proletarian politics and the basic line of the Party. To carry out your line of work, you have to take the White and expert road. Isn't it very clear what kind of trash is what they call their own line of work? To tell the truth, what they call their own line of work is the revisionist line. Their aim is to make the intellectuals talk nothing about class struggle, pay no attention to the orientation and the line, and stay apart from the worker-peasant masses. They want us to retrace our steps. This is something we are firmly against.

What makes me even more indignant is that for the sake of reversing verdicts, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party also attempted to make use of his functions and powers, and adopted organizational measures to arrange for my transfer in work. He also gave great publicity to this saying: "If Peking University cannot use him, he can be transferred to the Institute of Semi-Conductor." "Why not make him head of the institute?" "Supply him with a secretary and orderlies." He thought that with this as the bait he could tie me to their chariot for restoring capitalism. This is day-dreaming.

History always mercilessly mocks at those who attempt to go against the tide of hisory. The broad masses of intellectuals want progress and revolution. In this struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we are resolved to study seriously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We will strive to transform our world outlook, firmly stand on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and carry the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

* * *

Hung-ch'i Article: From Bourgeois Democrats to Capitalist Roaders*

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

an article entitled "from bourgeois democrats to capitalist roaders" by chih heng is carried in the latest issue of the "red flag" journal.

the article analyzes the different character, targets and tasks of the two revolutionary periods in china -- the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. it also analyzes the reason why persons in power taking the capitalist road have appeared in the communist party during the socialist period and the class and ideological root cause of this.

the article points out: "after the victory of the democratic revolution, the question arises of whether to stop the revolution at the old stage instead of going forward or to persist in making socialist revolution and strive toward the goal of communism, that is, whether or not to persevere in making revolution against the bourgeoisie. herein lies the fundamental difference between proletarian revolutionaries and bourgeois democrats and between marxists and revisionists. the struggle between the two lines within the party during the socialist period precisely centres on this question."

"if one's ideology remains at the old stage and views and treats the socialist revolution from the stand and world outlook of the bourgeois democrats, one becomes a representative of the bourgeoisie, a capitalist roader, and a target of the socialist revolution," the article states.

excerpts of the article:

the great struggle initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct decisions of the cultural revolution is developing soundly in various spheres of the superstructure, including education, science and technology, and art and literature. the spearhead of the criticism is directed at the capitalist roader inside the party who refuses to mend his ways, the one who put forward the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link". a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution, this struggle is yet another major trial of strength on the political and ideological front between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between marxism and revisionism.

through this struggle, the cadres and masses will certainly receive a profound lesson in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and further raise their

* Full translation of this article is carried in SPRCM No. 863.

consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. through it our country's socialist revolution and construction will certainly take a giant stride forward.

the deepening of the revolutionary mass discussion has raised a number of thought-provoking questions: why is it that some people who were revolutionaries in the period of the new democratic revolution have become capitalist roaders in the period of the socialist revolution? why does the capitalist roader who refuses to change deny the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, oppose taking class struggle as the key link and run counter to the basic line chairman mao formulated for our party?

we can trace the right deviationist attempt to its class and ideological root causes by using the marxist method of class analysis and draw from it beneficial lessons.

at the eighth plenary session of the party's eighth central committee in 1959, chairman mao penetratingly pointed out that right opportunist elements in the party had never been proletarian revolutionaries. they were bourgeois or petty-bourgeois democrats who found their way into the proletarian revolutionary ranks. nor had they ever been marxist-leninists. they were fellow travellers of the party. the capitalist roader in the party who has refused to mend his ways is also one of this kind. when he and other such people joined the proletarian revolutionary ranks, they brought with them the ideology of bourgeois democracy. when they accepted to a greater or lesser extent the party's minimum programme, that is, the programme of the new democratic revolution, they did not associate it with the party's maximum programme, that is, the winning of socialism and communism. they do not understand the party's maximum programme, nor are they prepared to work toward achieving it. in other words, their's is not a proletarian communist world outlook but a bourgeois view. furthermore, this bourgeois stand and world outlook have not been remoulded in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles. when the revolution advanced from the stage of the new democratic revolution to that of socialist revolution, their ideology failed to keep pace with the revolutionary advance. on the contrary, although they had physically entered socialist society, ideologically they lingered in the stage of the democratic revolution. this determined their inevitable conflict with and opposition to the socialist revolution. the bourgeois democratic stand and world outlook represent the bourgeoisie and are the class and ideological origins of the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct decisions.

the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution led by the chinese communist party are two revolutionary stages whose character, targets and tasks are essentially different. the former took place in the old china of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. the principal contradiction it aimed to resolve was the contradiction between the masses of the people including workers, peasants, the petty and national bourgeoisie on one side and imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism on the other. therefore, it was anti-imperialist and anti-feudal bourgeois revolution in character. its task was to strive under the leadership of the proletariat to overthrow the domination of imperialism, the feudal landlord class and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie in china, and to lead the revolution to socialism.

with the victory of the new democratic revolution, the character and principal contradiction of the chinese society changed. the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie became the principal contradiction in our country. this contradiction not only exists in society at large but is also reflected in the party. the socialist revolution we are carrying out is a revolution waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. the spearhead of the revolution is directed mainly against the bourgeoisie and against party people in power taking the capitalist road. its task is to completely supersede the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, enable socialism to defeat capitalism, and through protracted class struggle gradually create conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise, and finally eliminate classes and realize communism. the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949 marked the beginning of the socialist revolutionary stage.

after the victory of the new democratic revolution, some party people whose ideology remained at the stage of the democratic revolution did not want to continue the revolution along the socialist road. this is true of the capitalist roader in the party who has refused to mend his ways. he and his followers are afraid that the socialist revolution will bring them under fire and will affect private ownership and bourgeois right which they cherish, the traditional ideas they want to uphold and their bourgeois class stand and world outlook. they therefore become representatives of the bourgeoisie. the deeper the socialist revolution goes, the sharper becomes the contradiction between them and the revolution and between them and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who persevere in continuing the revolution. as the socialist revolution moves forward, they hold back and oppose revolution.

it is precisely the capitalist roader who refused to change that opposed agricultural cooperation and the people's commune and supported "going it alone". later, he set himself up against the cultural revolution and suppressed the revolutionary mass movement, and now made every effort to reinstate the revisionist wares which had been criticized and repudiated during the cultural revolution in order to restore capitalism.

chairman mao points out: "revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. the revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. what they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line."

in terms of ideology and class origin, the bourgeois class stand and world outlook are in accord with revisionism. opportunism, or revisionism, is a school of thought in the workers' movement which represents the interests of the bourgeoisie. its special feature is betrayal of the fundamental interests of the proletariat and capitulation to the bourgeoisie. the revisionists invariably preach class conciliation, the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces from a bourgeois class stand. they use these revisionist fallacies to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. from bernstein and kautsky to trotsky and bukharin, and from khrushchov and brezhnev to liu shao-chi and lin piao, all have acted in this way. this is true also of the capitalist roader who has refused to mend his ways. he put forward the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and the theories of the dying out of class struggle and of productive forces to counter the theories of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. he also used it to interfere with and undermine the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of the novel "water margin", both initiated and led by chairman mao, while pushing the revisionist line in other fields. the absurdities, which appeared last year in education, science and technology, literature and art, and other spheres in opposition to chairman mao's revolutionary line, the cultural revolution and the new socialist things, all stemmed from this revisionist programme. one who lingers in the stage of the democratic revolution ideologically and denies the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the socialist period is bound to practise revisionism.

chairman mao says: "what 'taking the three directives as the key link' excl. stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." this is a penetrating criticism of the revisionist programme of

"taking the three directives as the key link". we have won great victories in socialist revolution in the past twenty years and more but class struggle has not died out. members of the defeated class are still around, this class still exists and is still struggling and dreaming of a come-back; the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie still exist; large numbers of intellectuals who have not been thoroughly remoulded still exist; the force of habit and conventional influences of the small producers still exist and are still engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism. are these not facts known to everyone? were people not greatly shocked at the subversive activities of the anti-party cliques of liu shao-chi and lin piao, agents of the bourgeoisie inside the party who attempted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism? has not the emergence of new bourgeois elements in the party such as lin piao and his like given us sharp lessons? under such circumstances, how can it be said that class struggle has died out? in putting forward ideas such as "taking the three directives as the key link" and talking of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, people like the capitalist roader in the party who has refused to change do not really want to abolish class struggle. what they are really after is to extinguish the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and fight the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie. they pretend to want stability and unity and to develop production, but what they really want is to reject the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. their revisionist line is in fact detrimental to stability and unity and socialist production.

why does the capitalist roader in the party who refuses to change so resent the cultural revolution? why does he regard the new socialist things which emerged in the cultural revolution as a thorn in his flesh and something to be got rid of at any cost? why is he so reluctant to part with the bourgeois and revisionist trash which was repudiated in the cultural revolution, and is so eager to reinstate it? this is because as chairman mao has said "the great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes". this great revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao, criticized their revisionist line, brought the capitalist roaders in the party under fire, made the bourgeoisie in the party the target of the revolution, criticized the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and transformed education, literature and art and other aspects of the superstructure not in conformity with the socialist economic base. all these run counter to the bourgeois interests represented by the capitalist roader in the

party who has refused to mend his ways and to the capitalist road he is so eager to take. because of this, people like him have inevitably become opponents of the cultural revolution.

the birth marks of the old society remain in socialist society as do bourgeois right and the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour. these provide the soil and conditions which engender the bourgeoisie and capitalism. the long-term task in the period of socialism is to restrict bourgeois right and gradually wipe out the vestiges of the old society. the deeper the socialist revolution goes, the more imperative it is for us to put forward and start the work to accomplish this task.

chairman mao points out: "our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. therefore if people like lin piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system. that is why we should do more reading of marxist-leninist works." this instruction of chairman mao's reflects the desire and demands of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to push the socialist revolution forward. at the same time it arouses the fear and opposition of the people whose ideology still remains at the stage of the democratic revolution. they want to retain these fundamental aspects of bourgeois right. these people come out in opposition when the revolution hits them directly by moving to restrict those aspects of bourgeois right which they wish to uphold. why does this capitalist roader who refuses to change hate the socialist new things which restrict bourgeois right in various fields? why does he censure in every way the criticism of material incentives, of regarding knowledge as private property and other ideas arising from bourgeois right? why is he so afraid of raising the question of restricting bourgeois right and why is he dead set against it? it is because he represents the bourgeoisie and wants to safeguard and strengthen bourgeois right and safeguard and expand the basis on which the bourgeoisie is engendered and survives.

resentment of and opposition to the socialist revolution stemming from ideology which remains at the stage of the democratic revolution -- this is an historical phenomenon which has repeatedly appeared in the party over the past 20 years and more. for example, our party in 1953 decided to carry out the policy of planned purchase and marketing, an important step in undertaking socialist revolution and construction. at that time, there were people in the party who came out in firm opposition. they were communists in name, but spoke for the urban and rural capitalist forces

against the socialist revolution. in the period when agricultural co-operatives were being developed, liu shao-chi and his like disbanded large numbers of co-operatives and attacked the movement. what they planned and did was contrary to the wishes of the peasants numbering hundreds of millions. in 1957, when the bourgeois rightists took advantage of the party's rectification drive to launch a wild attack upon the proletariat, there were also people in the party who advocated a bourgeois programme in co-ordination with the bourgeois rightists of that time. in 1959, peng teh-huai's right opportunism opposed the party's general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes. this once again exposed the true colours of those who remained bourgeois democrats. these people, who tried to flaunt a capitalist programme and bourgeois slogans in the period of socialist revolution, could not but be washed away by the current of the socialist revolution.

it is by no means strange that, in the period of the socialist revolution, there are still some whose ideology does not reach beyond the stage of the democratic revolution, who deal with things from the standpoint and world outlook of the bourgeoisie. ours is a great, glorious and correct party. under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the revolution led by the party has won great victories. but because the party for long periods in the past led revolutionary movements which were bourgeois democratic in nature, many bourgeois and petty-bourgeois democrats joined the revolutionary ranks and the vanguard of the proletariat. many who became educated in marxism-leninism and were tempered in protracted revolutionary struggles, gradually cast aside their bourgeois world outlook and accepted and fostered the proletarian stand and world outlook. but there are still a few who were profoundly influenced by bourgeois ideology and did not accept the party's education and remoulding and their stand and world outlook remain unchanged. in socialist society, the bourgeoisie still exists and its ideology will inevitably influence certain people in the vanguard of the proletariat and turn them into bourgeois democrats and revisionists. their world outlook is bound to find expression stubbornly on political and ideological questions by every possible means. one cannot expect it to do otherwise. when the socialist revolution is going forward, there are inevitably people who are bent on stopping it and turning it back. such people appeared in the past, are still around at present and are likely to emerge in the future.

the proletarian party must wage resolute struggle against the attempts to transform the party and society in the image of the bourgeoisie. with regard to those comrades who have made mistakes, the party's consistent

policy is to "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient". In the current struggle, we should continue to adhere to this policy, patiently help those comrades who have made mistakes to mend their ways so as to promote unity and do our work well.

CLASS STRUGGLE

Persist in Taking Class Struggle As the Key Link

by

Chai Ch'ing (翟青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1976)

Taking class struggle as the key link is the basic theory and practice of socialist revolution carried out by our Party. In 1965, when criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so." Here, Chairman Mao laid emphasis on the great singificance of maintaining this basic theory and practice of the Party. The mighty victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has also greatly enriched and developed this basic theory and practice of the Party.

Socialist society is definitely no "jewelled palace in Elfland's hills." In socialist society, the basic contradiction is still that between relations of production and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. It is collectively manifested as the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road.

As early as at the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao correctly pointed out that after the victory of the New Democratic Revolution, the principal contradiction at home would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." In 1975, Chairman Mao reminded the whole Party: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership," "There are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remolding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over." This clearly presented for the first time in the theory and practice of the International Communist Movement that after the basic completion of socialist transformation of the system of ownership, there would still be a protracted, tortuous, and at times, very violent class struggle.

In 1962, based on the basic theory and practice of the Party in the decade and more after the founding of the people's republic, Chairman Mao profoundly summed up both the positive and negative aspects of the historical experience of proletarian dictatorship and comprehensively put forward the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the

capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

The basic line laid down by Chairman Mao for our Party reveals the objective law governing class struggle in the historical period of socialism, and expounds the nature, task, object and future of the socialist revolution. It is the lifeline of our Party and our state as well as our program for properly carrying out all kinds of work.

The basic line of the Party requires us to actively develop the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Reflected within the Party, this kind of struggle is the two-line struggle of whether to practice Marxism or revisionism. The focal point of the struggle carried out by our Party against the chieftains of the revisionist line, such as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, is whether we should maintain or change the basic line of the Party.

In a previous period, the erroneous trend of thought that appeared in society to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, socilaist new things and the revolution in education gave concentrated reflection to the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The absurd arguments whipped up by the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles give salient expression to the revisionist line that represents the opposition of the bourgeoisie to the proletariat. Such absurd arguments are in contravention to the basic line of the Party, and in essence, seek to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the sphere of education. Only by taking class struggle as the key link and carrying out analysis could we grasp the essence of these absurd arguments.

In all spheres of the socialist period and at all stages of revolutionary development, whether or not we could persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party and uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat is a matter of prime importance bearing on the future of development in our country. Therefore, throughout the historical period of socialism, we must be on guard against people who negate the key link of class struggle, the basic line of the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

China is at present in an important historical period, and the people in the whole country are struggling valiantly to build our country into a powerful modern socialist country. We must strive to boost the national economy, but this does not mean that we could write off class struggle. The policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" consistently emphasized by

Chairman Mao is the one and only correct policy for developing socialist production with greater, faster, better and more economical results and with class struggle as the key link. If we negate taking class struggle as the key link and placing proletarian politics in command, we would go astray toward capitalism. We must bring about stability and unity, but this also does not mean that we could write off class struggle. Chairman Mao has recently taught us, "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." Stability and unity can only result from "correctly understanding and handling class contradictions and class struggle, distinguishing the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly" under the guidance of the basic line of the Party. If we depart from the basic line of the Party or are slack in the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, capitalist evils would rise and socialist righteousness could not rear its head. The exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie would become an empty phrase, and how could we still talk about stability and unity?

Only when the key link is grasped could everything fall into place. If we depart from this key link of class struggle, we would become thoughtless, incomplete and intemperate revolutionaries, deviate from the socialist orientation and could not do our work properly. This has been proven time and again by numerous facts. Non-recognition of this key link of class struggle, inability to distinguish the key link from the things hinged on it, or passing the latter for the former and confusing their relationship could only lead to the negation of the basic line of the Party. Therefore, when the erroneous trend of thought to contravene the basic line of the Party and negate the key link of class struggle appears, it is only proper that we should criticize and struggle against it. On such an important question of principle, we cannot make the slightest compromise.

As there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, there are still bourgeois rights, there are still soil and conditions for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie and there is the danger of capitalist restoration, we must restrict bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and curtail and even remove the soil that engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie, for this is an important aspect in combating and guarding against revisionism.

Not long after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, Chairman Mao brought up the question of restricting bourgeois rights. When a great victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, Chairman Mao once again reminded the whole Party and the people of the whole country that they should pay serious attention to this question. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power."

Chairman Mao's instruction points out very clearly that bourgeois rights, which objectively exist, definitely should not be permitted to be extended

and "can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, we must persistently criticize the idea of bourgeois rights, correctly implement the policies of the Party, vigorously adopt revolutionary measures to restrict bourgeois rights, and strive to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. However, for the sake of restoring capitalism in China, the bourgeoisie and their representatives always try their utmost to extend bourgeois rights. This shows that there is serious class struggle over the question of whether to extend or restrict bourgeois rights, and this is bound to be reflected in the Party.

The emergence of large numbers of socialist new things since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has restricted bourgeois rights in all fields and accelerated the decline of capitalist factors and the growth of communist factors. This is a brand-new gain brought about by the triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Speaking in this sense, the struggle for supporting or opposing socialist new things is the struggle for restricting or extending bourgeois rights and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

A small handful of class enemies vainly attempt to boundlessly extend bourgeois rights and stifle socialist new things with all ways and means. This is determined by their reactionary class stand. Some of our comrades are not very enthusiastic about the socialist new things. They either unreasonably criticize them and pour cold water over them, or consciously or unconsciously pick up again the revisionist trash which has already been criticized and make this or that kind of mistakes. This has a deep connection with their separation from the basic line of the Party and having forgotten the basic theory and practice of socialist revolution carried out by our Party. Although they give lip service to the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism, they actually approve neither of socialist new things nor of restricting bourgeois rights. Where could the slighest trace of Marxism be found in them?

We should firmly take class struggle as the key link, thoroughly criticize the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles, consolidate and develop the new things useful to restricting bourgeois rights, and consolidate and develop the fruits of the great proletairan cultural revolution. At the same time, we must strictly distinguish between the two types of contradiction of different nature, and in accordance with the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and treating the illness to save the patient," help those comrades who have made mistakes to deal correctly with the great cultural revolution, with the masses and with themselves, united as one, and advance together under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The basic line of the Party tells us that the main danger under the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in revisionism. In the period of socialist revolution, political power is in the hands of the proletariat, and in order to practice restoration, the bourgeoisie must first look for agents within the Communist Party, and pin their hopes on those in power within the Party taking

the capitalist road such as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. This embodies the laws and characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period.

The Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (or The Sixteen Decisions) personally drawn up by Chairman Mao clearly stipulated: "The main target of the present movement is those in power within the Party taking the capitalist road." Comrade Chou En-lai in his political report to the 10th Party Congress also profoundly expounded this point: "It is much more convenient to have the capitalist roaders in power who have sneaked into the Party to do the job of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat than for the landlords and capitalists to come to the fore themselves; this is especially true when the landlords and capitalists are already quite odious in society."

The capitalist roaders within the Party are capitulationists in the revolutionary ranks. The program, tactics, thought and practice of those in power within the Party taking the capitalist road are all for capitulation to the bourgeoisie. Displaying the signboard of communism, they make use of the usurped power in their hands to push a revisionist line and are able to do things which are difficult for the capitalists to carry out. They practice revisionism and obliterate the distinction between socialism and capitalism as well as the distinction between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in reality not the socialist line but the capitalist line. From such bourgeois representatives as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, we can clearly see how serious is the danger of the change of the basic line of the Party and the practice of capitulationism to the cause of socialist revolution.

In his instruction on criticizing the Water Margin, Chairman Mao points out that it is necessary to -- by means of the study of Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example -- "help all the people recognize capitulationists." The absurd arguments in educational circles to negate the revolution in education and socialist new things actually call for the practice of revisionism, capitulation to the bourgeoisie and letting enthusiasts in bourgeois education to wield immeasruable powers in education once again. Could these absurd argments for guiding people to capitulate to the bourgeoisie be discerned? Do we dare to struggle against them? This is a question of whether or not our socialist cause could continue its victorious advance. Our broad masses of Party members, cadres and people must unfurl their banner, and firmly oppose the practice of revisionism, capitulation to the bourgeoisie and taking the capitalist road.

Historical experience merits attention. The history of more than two decades of socialist revolution in China is the history of how class struggle gives impetus to the forward development of the socialist cause and the constant victory of Marxism over revisionism. Things often happen this way. The more the proletariat wants to firmly grasp the struggle against revisionism, the more the bourgeoisie and their agents within the Party advocate the theory of the dying out of class struggle to benumb the fighting spirits of the revolutionary people. However, it is a fact that class struggle never dies out for a moment.

After the basic completion of socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, was not the theory of the dying out of

class struggle peddled by the Liu Shao-ch'u clique very fierce? However, the bourgeois rightists within and outside the Party unleashed unbridled attacks against the Party in 1957. In 1959, the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique also sprang out to attack the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. Following this, taking advantage of the three years of natural calamities and the difficulties brought us by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, Liu Shao-ch'i engineered all-out activities for the restoration of capitalism.

When a great victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao ganged up with Ch'en Po-ta to publicize that the main task after the 9th Party Congress should be the development of production, and they peddled once more the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. Not long afterward, when the counter-revolutionary coup launched by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique failed at the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, he again mapped out the plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'." He unleashed on September 8, 1971 the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat in a vain attempt to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao and set up another central committee, until he courted his own destruction.

Although the 9th Party Congress and the 10th Party Congress have summed up the great proletarian cultural revolution and reiterated and affirmed the basic line of the Party, the absurd arguments in educational circles still try to reverse the correct verdicts on the great cutural revolution. Class struggle is so soul-stirring! How can there be any trace of its having died out? The chieftains of the revisionist line within the Party advocate the theory of the dying out of class struggle merely for the sake of extinguishing the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the struggle of Marxism against revisionism and the struggle of the correct line against the incorrect line. As to their struggle against the proletariat, their struggle against Marxism and their struggle against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they will never die out. The end of class struggle bears directly on the respective future and destiny of the two classes. The bourgeoisie does not permit class struggle to die out and the proletariat will also not put out class struggle. We could only give judicious guidance according to circumstances to win still greater victories.

From the basic theory and practice of the socialist revolution carried out by the Party, we know that the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the victory of Marxism over revisionism and the victory of the correct line over the erroneous line form the irresistible trend of historical development. "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." No matter how many twists and turns there will be on the road ahead, and no matter how many obstacles will be thrown up by class enemies at home and abroad, the march of the revolution of the 800 million Chinese people led by Chairman Mao is too powerful to stop. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we must unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Open-Door Education Is Good and the Quality of Education Is High

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1976)

The Party committee of Tsinghua University calls an on-the-spot report meeting and the students of the '74 class of the Mechanical Strength Special Course of the Engineering Mechanics Department freely talk about what they have reaped through integrating themselves with workers and through linking theory with practice. In the short period of one year, they have raised their political consciousness, acquired real skills, effectively criticized those absurd arguments negating the revolution in education and struck back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles

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(NCNA January 16, 1976) The Party committee of Tsinghua University recently called an on-the-spot report meeting on open-door education at the Ch'angp'ing Bridge Plant of the Ministry of Railways. The leading cadres of various departments and the cadres responsible for the teaching reform work who attended the meeting saw the exhibition of the fruits of open-door education sponsored by the 1974 class of the Mechanical Strength Special Course of the Engineering Mechanics Department and listened to the secretary of the Party branch of this class and its worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers who freely discussed the harvest reaped and insights obtained from open-door education in the past year. Their speeches effectively criticized those absurd arguments negating the revolution in education and struck back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles.

The 87 students and 10 teachers of the 1974 class of the Mechanical Strength Special Course came to the Ch'angp'ing Bridge Plant in November 1974 to conduct open-door education. In the past year, besides spending one month to learn military affairs in the army unit, one month to learn industrial work in the school and one month to sum up work and raise standards in the school, they spent all the time to run school in the factory. Open-door education won the enthusiastic support of the Party committee of the factory and the broad masses of workers. They first paid attention to properly grasping education in ideology and the political line for the students, put the ideological transformation of students above all else, properly conducted the main course of class struggle and raised the students' awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Favorable conditions were also created for the students of the special courses in the aspects of study and productive labor.

Under the leadership of the Party committee of the bridge plant and with the help of the workers and technicians, the teachers and students linked teaching with the reform of the design of the 10-ton capacity vertical crane

produced by this factory. They wrote a report on statical computations and actual surveys related to this new type of vertical crane. The improved vertical crane saved 30 percent of rolled steel and working hours respectively. The Capital Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Railways has approved it for mass production.

In addition, they also took up seven technical innovation projects urgently needed by this factory and the design drawings also had been completed in the main.

The teachers and students linked this typical assignment with teaching and successively finished teaching complete courses in mechanical drawing statics and elementary mathematics, a greater part of courses in material mechanics and machine parts, and also part of the courses in structural mechanics, experimental stress analysis and advanced mathematics such as calculus. Meanwhile, on the basis of practice, the students also compiled a volume of lectures on engineering mechanics and took part in giving lectures and guidance at the factory-run short-term class in steel structure and spare-time college.

The scoring of these results in the short period of one year fully shows that the quality of education achieved through introducing the open-door education and combining typical assignments with teaching can in no way be matched by the old university dominated by the revisionist line in education.

Open-door education is good in that it really implements the policy, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." On the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, the students are linked with the working masses and theory is linked with practice. This raises their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle as well as strengthens their capacity for analyzing and solving problems.

The reform of the course in mechanical drawing was a typical example. Student Hsü P'ei-chu who came from the countryside said: In the past, I was kept in contact mostly with maize, wheat, soy beans and sorghum. Very seldom did I see things like angle steel and channel steel. When I first attended the course in mechanical drawing, the teacher drew one line after another on the blackboard. Due to my lack of perceptual knowledge, I found them very difficult to understand. Though I had tried to commit to memory certain terms and concepts yet real understanding escaped me. I was very slow absorbing what was taught by the teachers. The same was true of some schoolmates in my class from the countryside. Later with teaching brought to the workshop, we participated in workshop labor, strengthened our perceptual knowledge, and found certain concepts essential to the drawings easy to understand. To understand certain complicated "structural points" in the structure of the crane, we compared things with drawings on the spot and gained clear idea of the relations of projection. At last, I also could make drawings independently to show the sturctural points of the vertical crane.

In the course of study, some worker-peasant-soldier students came up with original ideas. Student Ch'en Chi-shu said that in reforming the design of the vertical crane, the change of the original regular triangular section in the crossbeam into the inverted triangular section called for a corresponding change in the form of the support. What proper form of support should be selected after all? There was no ready made answer in the books. The teachers put forward a proposal, suggesting the use of a bigger bridge of the intermediate level to strengthen the support. Our study group brought this proposal to the workshop for investigation and study, and approached the master workmen for advice. The master workmen pointed out that this proposal was more complicated in technology and involved transportation difficulties and installation trouble. After hearing this, the students said, "We cannot act like those of the old university in the past who cared only for one single line in the drawing but not the toil of the workers. We must think what the workers think." This study group obtained enlightenment from the carpenters' method of diagonally nailing two wooden strips to strengthen the door or window frame, and put forward a new proposal calling for the use of a diagonal rod. They also made use of their knowledge of mechanics for computation and demonstration. The results achieved showed that the proposal calling for the use of a diagonal rod saved both materials and labor and made transportation and installation more convenient.

The absurd arguments in educational circles distort open-door education as "practice--practice--practice" and "writing off theory." This is sheerly a matter of standing truth on its head and ignoring facts.

The 1974 class of the Mechanical Strength Specialty of Tsinghua University linked the task of designing and building the inverted triangle vertical crane with the organization of teaching. Before designing a change in form, the students took part in the building and installation of vertical cranes. On the basis of practice, they acquired the relevant theoretical knowledge. In the course of designing a change in the form of the vertical crane, they again applied their acquired theoretical knowledge in the practice of designing. They went through the whole process beginning from the original load, through computation, designing, blueprint drawing, building and finally to the test of stress with the finished product. When the stress test data verified the results anticipated by the students' computations, their acquired knowledge of the laws of mechanics was also put to test in practice. On this basis, the students were given one month's time to sum up things and raise standards. During this period, they were again taught some theoretical lessons, thus enabling them to widen their vocational knowledge in the given subject of study and deepen their understanding. Through summing up things and raising standards, the students wrote a volume of lectures in engineering mechanics that combined theory with practical work.

The process of conducting open-door education and carrying out teaching in combination with typical assignments means "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge." This process of repetition in endless cycles to continuously deepen knowledge is entirely in conformity with the dialectical-materialist line of knowledge. This is beyond the reach of the old university with its students tied to a piece of paper and a pen behind closed doors.

On this, teachers of mechanics and associate professor Huang K'o-chih had a deep understanding. He said, "I had also taught before lessons in theoretical mechanics in the old university. It was then a matter of proceeding from axioms and concepts. The hinge was described as a circle and the beam as a line. The examples cited in class were in the categories of monkeys climbing up the pulley and cats running in circles. They clung to abstract thinking. At that time, the graduation theses including those by post-graduate students were all like the 'stewed common carp with only the middle part eaten' -- there were only computations and abstract questions divorced from reality. I once guided students in preparing theses on 'square boards' and 'cylindrical shells' -- all proceeding from 'models.' What about actual research? We just didn't care. After graduation, the students had to go through a long period of professional re-study before they were fit for work. Take myself for instance. When I first linked typical assignments with the organization of teaching, I also found it hard to fit in. It was difficult to read with understanding the drawings. Nothing was known about how to fix the axial system and how to install the bearing. What was called gear modulus was unknown, nor could I compute the strength of the gear." Such was the case with the teacher of the old university. What it was like with students could be imagined.

Today, in open-door education with teaching conducted in conjunction with typical assignments, through the whole process of "practice--knowledge--practice," the students could acquire real skills. They dare to think, to speak out, and to act. In the course of study, they have made contributions toward socialist construction. The quality of such education is indeed good!

From the practice of open-door education, those comrades participating in the on-the-spot report meeting came to understand that open-door education is a correct path for thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and training red and expert successors to the revolution. They said, "Since those absurd arguments in educational circles attack open-door education, negate the revolution in education and whip up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must take the opposite course and, under the leadership of the Party, wholeheartedly rely on the working class, carry out more properly open-door education and bravely forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line.

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CRITICISM OF "TAKING THE THREE DIRECTIVES AS THE KEY LINK"

Peking University Criticizes Revisionist Program

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1976)

teachers and students of peking university are deepening the criticism of "taking the three directives as the key link" put forward as a revisionist programme by the capitalist-roader in the party who refuses to mend his ways. they point out that the objective of that programme is to restore capitalism.

the teachers and students are taking an active part in the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

chairman mao advanced directives on different occasions and under different circumstances on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat for combating and preventing revisionism, on promoting stability and unity, and on pushing forward the national economy.

in an attempt to change the party's basic line and restore capitalism, the capitalist-roader in the party insidiously put the two latter on a par with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raised the slogan of "taking the three directives as the key link". he tried to negate chairman mao's consistent teachings on the necessity of taking class struggle as the key link and grasping the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

chairman mao has pointed out: "stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." this important teaching is a tit-for-tat repudiation of that capitalist-roader in the party. centering on this teaching, the students and teachers have reviewed the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the past year.

in the spring of 1975 the whole party, the whole army and people of the country began a conscientious study of our great leader chairman mao's important directives on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao pointed out: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." "our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. therefore if people like lin piao

come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system." the revolutionary masses keenly studied and discussed these directives which aroused panic and resistance among those who represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and attempt to restore capitalism. they opposed the repudiation of revisionism and resented the repudiation of bourgeois right. so they tried to sabotage this study. precisely during this period the capitalist-roader who refuses to change put forward the slogan of "taking the three directives as the key link" and clamoured everywhere that this was "the key link for all work".

throughout the entire historical period of socialism, what should we take as the key link?

marx and engels pointed out: "for almost forty years we have stressed the class struggle as the immediate driving power of history, and in particular the class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat as the great lever of the modern social revolution; it is, therefore, impossible for us to co-operate with people who wish to expunge this class struggle from the movement."

lenin pointed out: "the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but its continuation in new forms. the dictatorship of the proletariat is class struggle waged by a proletariat that is victorious and has taken political power into its hands against a bourgeoisie that has been defeated but not destroyed, a bourgeoisie that has not vanished, not ceased to offer resistance, but that has intensified its resistance."

on the eve of china's socialist revolution following the new democratic revolution, chairman mao pointed out at the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china that after the seizure of political power throughout the country, the main internal contradiction would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie". after the completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in the main, chairman mao again taught the whole party: "the class struggle is by no means over. the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." in 1962, chairman mao pointed out: "never forget classes and class struggle", and formulated for our party its basic line for the historical period of socialism. chairman mao pointed out once again

in 1965 when he criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line: "class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period. we shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our party over the last dozen years or so."

the brilliant theses of the revolutionary teachers enabled the teachers, students and staff members of the university to understand that in a class society, class struggle is the motive force and lever of historical development. throughout the period of socialism, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue to exist. the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction "whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions."

in putting forward the slogan of taking the three directives as "the key link for all work," the capitalist-roader was aimed at negating class struggle as the key link, which is precisely the nucleus of the party's basic line.

why does he try to negate class struggle as the key link? facts show that he attempted to restore capitalism. by negating class struggle as the key link, he did not want to abolish class struggle in general, but to numb the revolutionary vigilance of the proletariat and the masses. what he wants is to negate the class struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie; as for the bourgeois attack against the proletariat, instead of giving it up, he is actually intensifying it.

what did the capitalist-roader do under the guise of "taking the three directives as the key link"? the revolutionary teachers, students and workers of peking university listed the following facts: while paying lip service to implementing chairman mao's three directives, he was trying to dampen the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and expand bourgeois right; by saying that the "present is not as good as the past", he tried to deny the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and suppress the newly emerging socialist things; in particular departments, the capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road lauded unreformed bourgeois intellectuals to the skies to place them above the party committee, while they tried to sow discord between the intellectuals and the party to hold the intellectuals back from advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the capitalist-roader who refuses to change distorted the slogan for stability and unity, sabotaging them in every way, and negated the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young. facts show that practising revisionism inevitably leads to splits. he himself is the maker of splits. he went so far as to try to split the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

using development of the national economy and modernizations of industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defence as his ensign to blind people, he churned up "vocational work typhoons" and "economic typhoons" everywhere in an attempt to sweep away proletarian politics, the key link of class struggle and the party's basic line and instal a revisionist line in their place. in some units, things that had been thoroughly repudiated during the cultural revolution such as "material incentives" and "profits in command" were brought back.

facts have helped the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of peking university understand that if classes, class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are forgotten, then, as chairman mao has pointed out, "it would not take long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale inevitably occurred, the marxist-leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party or a fascist party, and the whole of china would change its colour."

through criticism of "taking the three directives as the key link", the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of the university have come to see more clearly that the current counter-attack against the right deviationist attempt is a gigantic struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a continuation of the struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICTS

Teachers, Students of Tsinghua University Criticize Right Deviationist Attempt to Reverse Correct Decisions

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

what is the nature of the great revolutionary mass discussion in educational circles which is developing successfully throughout the country? the large amounts of facts brought out by tsinghua university in the past few months prove that this struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the decisions of the cultural revolution is a gigantic struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; it is a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution; it concerns the future and destiny of our party and state.

this struggle was touched off in tsinghua university. around last summer, a right deviationist wind attempting to reverse the cultural revolution's decisions was whipped up in society at large. it was aimed at negating the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao ten years ago and the socialist new things that have emerged in the cultural revolution in an attempt to reverse the decisions of the cultural revolution and practise revisionism. it was at this time that a few persons at tsinghua university bent on taking the revisionist line came out with attacks on chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party central committee headed by chairman mao. showing a penetrating insight into the current trend in struggle, our great leader chairman mao promptly seized hold of this favourable opportunity and personally initiated a revolutionary mass discussion. under the leadership of the party organizations the cadres and masses of tsinghua university launched a drive to expose and criticize revisionism. they followed this up with a violent counter-attack on the right deviationist attempt to turn things back in the educational field as a whole.

this struggle, which is neither isolated nor accidental, has a deep-rooted political background. linking the revisionist absurdities about education with the queer phenomena that had appeared in society at large, and comparing the current struggle with the past struggles by marxism against opportunism, teachers, students, staffers and workers of tsinghua explicitly pointed out that this struggle is not an argument limited to the quality of education or the right of leadership in a few organizations. those who made the right deviationist attempt were in fact launching a fierce, all-round offensive on the proletariat politically, ideologically and organizationally. fundamentally, they sought to change the party's basic line, divert

the country from its marxist-leninist orientation and socialist road and change its political colour. the worker-peasant-soldier students hit the nail on the head when they said: "if this right deviationist attempt should succeed, capitalism would be restored in china, and we be expelled from the university. not only that, millions of our class brothers would lose their heads."

immediately after the revolutionary mass discussion started, the tsinghua university students put up a big-character poster "the capitalist roaders are still taking the capitalist road". it focused attention on a handful of capitalist roaders in the party. with the deepening of the mass discussion, the class alignments became clearer. the bourgeois representatives who made the right deviationist attempt to reverse cultural revolution decisions were mainly those capitalist roaders who were criticized and exposed during the cultural revolution but refused to mend their ways. some of them had pleaded guilty when the wind of mass criticism was at its strongest but tried to reverse the verdicts passed on them as soon as it subsided. some of them had never admitted their guilt. among these are some alien-class elements who wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks as well as some who took an active part in the democratic revolution but in the period of socialism stand in opposition to the proletariat on every issue. some are former fellow-travellers of the party who were never marxists and their world outlook is bourgeois to the core. today, when the socialist revolution is deepening, they move over to the side of the hostile classes, namely, the landlords and the bourgeoisie. from the time they came to power, they have stubbornly persisted in taking the capitalist road in the interests of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

facts show that the capitalist roaders are still taking the capitalist road, and capitulationists are still around. who after all is the person that whipped up the right deviationist wind? he is no other than the capitalist roader in the party who has kept to the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and has refused to mend his ways.

the cadres and masses have come to understand more profoundly that the principal contradiction at present is still the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, that the present main danger is still revisionism and that most dangerous of all are the capitalist roaders in the party representing the interests of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. that the capitalist roaders still take the capitalist road is a social phenomenon that will continue for a long time in the period of socialism. this is determined by the law of class struggle, independent of man's will. grasping

the trend of the movement, the tsinghua university party committee quickly worked out a plan to deepen the mass discussion. taking a firm hold on the essence of the right deviationist attempt, which is aimed at negating the taking of class struggle as the key link, at changing the party's basic line and restoring capitalism, the cadres and masses have made a systematic and penetrating criticism of the revisionist fallacies in educational circles and other spheres of society.

in the course of the discussion, the teachers, students, staffers and workers applied themselves to the study of marxist-leninist works and those of chairman mao, and closely linked their study with the current struggle. they studied the experiences of these revolutionary teachers in their struggle against revisionism and the tragic lessons of the soviet union's degeneration into social-imperialism, thus steadily raising the level of their revolutionary criticism.

a case in point was the way a group of worker-peasant-soldier students of the industrial automation department criticized the right deviationists who alleged that the poor quality of such students had hampered modernization. they wrote a wall poster entitled "are the right deviationists for modernization or for capitalist restoration?" they pointed out that the statement made by these bourgeois elements that they "are not interested in class struggle" is aimed at lulling the masses of the people and countering the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. the poster said: should we fail to grasp class struggle and the political line, we would either fail to achieve modernization at all, or succeed for the time being but ultimately end up in a fiasco, or achieve the kind of modernization characteristic of imperialism and social-imperialism. the right deviationists used the "four modernizations" -- of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology -- as a big club to smash the new socialist things and attack the proletariat. they paid lip service to modernization but worked in real earnest to restore capitalism. their clamour about sending up the satellites to the skies was but a figleaf to cover up their real design to sweep the red flag into the dust.

the right deviationists used the "four modernizations" as a pretext to openly negate taking class struggle as the key link and, in fact, attempted to replace it with their revisionist line. they fanned up a "hurricane for vocational work" and an "economic hurricane" everywhere, shouting: "if a hurricane is not strong enough, call in a tornado then". they attempted in vain to blow away proletarian politics, the taking of class struggle as the key link and the party's basic line altogether.

what is the key link? the revolutionary teachers of the proletariat made it clear long ago in their brilliant expositions. marx and engels pointed out: "for almost forty years we have stressed the class struggle as the immediate driving power of history, and in particular the class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat as the great lever of the modern social revolution; it is, therefore, impossible for us to co-operate with people who wish to expunge this class struggle from the movement."

lenin pointed out: "politics cannot but have precedence over economics. to argue differently means forgetting the a b c of marxism." "opportunism does not extend the recognition of class struggle to what is the cardinal point, to the period of transition from capitalism to communism, to the period of the overthrow and the complete abolition of the bourgeoisie."

chairman mao pointed out: "never forget classes and class struggle." "stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

after studying the teachings of the revolutionary teachers and analyzing the fallacies and absurdities of the right deviationists, teachers, students, workers and staffers of tsinghua university came to see the situation clearly. the right deviationists were attempting to change the party's basis line so as to achieve their criminal aim of restoring capitalism. this is their political programme. it is the source of their false allegations that the "quality of education is low" and "scientific research has lagged behind" and that this has "held back the four modernizations". in a vengeful counter-attack on the proletariat, the capitalist roaders who still stick to the capitalist road furiously opposed marxism and attacked chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. what they stubbornly adhere to is precisely the discredited revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi and by lin piao, and the sinister revisionist theories on the dying out of class struggle and of productive forces, which liu shao-chi advocated in the 17 years before the cultural revolution and which lin piao tried to inject into the political report to the ninth party congress in 1969.

to change the party's basic line, they waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag and resorted to eclectic tricks. such tactics are nothing but tattered garments borrowed from bukharin, people at tsinghua university pointed out. in the polemics which took place between lenin on the one hand and trotsky and bukharin on the other, bukharin alleged that lenin was taking a "political" approach, while trotsky's was taking an "economic" one; but he was combining the two to create a "buffer". lenin vehemently refuted this absurd theory. he said:

"bukharin's insistence on combining the political and the economic approach has landed him in theoretical eclecticism." "you forget the abc of marxism when you say (or imply) that the political approach is equivalent to the 'economic', and that you can take 'the one and the other'." eclecticism is revisionism. the revisionists who are at the end of their rope do not scruple to repeat the stock tricks to oppose the revolution while camouflaging their true goals.

through mass criticism, teachers and students at tsinghua university have come to see that the right deviationist attempt has its root causes both internationally and internally. due to the existence of bourgeois right and old traditional ideas, we are constantly exposed to contamination by germs of the old society and, because of this, these things still have a certain influence on some of the cadres and masses. the aim of the present discussion is to temper the people in the course of struggle, enable them to understand more fully the social origins of revisionism, and try in every way to narrow the ground of revisionism. teachers and students at tsinghua university said: "through mass discussion we will break the spiritual fetters from the old society and win a brilliant victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line."

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Countryside-Bound Chinese College Graduates Write Letter to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

today's "people's daily" frontpages a letter to chairman mao by 26 college graduates of north china's hopei province who volunteer to work at rural people's communes as peasants.

in the letter, the graduates expressed their determination to settle in the countryside as a concrete action to beat back the attempt to restore the old revisionist educational system by the capitalist-roader in the party who refuses to mend his ways. "this is the way to prevent the emergence of intellectual aristocrats," they said in the letter.

these worker-peasant-soldier college graduates attended a recent meeting called by the hopei provincial party committee, and on march 5, visited hsipaipo in pingshan county, the site of the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china in 1949.

in his report to the plenary session chairman mao pointed out that after nation-wide liberation the principal contradiction in the country would be the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. he called upon the whole party to guard against bourgeois corrosion and carry the revolution through to the end. at hsipaipo, the college graduates re-studied this report with local veteran party members and poor and lower-middle peasants. applying what they learned to the present struggle, they criticized the revisionist programme of that capitalist roader in the party who refuses to mend his ways and his fallacies that negated the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the letter says:

we have studied your important directive on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and reviewed your teachings on the great proletarian cultural revolution. this has given us tremendous strength and encouraged us to be models in restricting bourgeois right and trail-blazers in narrowing the differences between workers and peasants, town and country and mental and manual work.

they recalled in the letter the experience of their own development: in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao, they as red guards joined the people throughout the country

in destroying the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao. in response to chairman mao's great call for young people with education to go to the countryside, they went to the rural areas to make revolution. later they entered new-type socialist universities in the revolution in education. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they criticized such reactionary fallacies as "he who excels in learning can be an official" and were resolved to thoroughly break with traditional old ideas. they indicated in the letter that their own political upbringing is inseparable from chairman mao's revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution. "whoever opposes chairman mao's revolutionary line, we will fight him to the bitter end," the letter declares.

the letter says college graduates becoming peasants is a young shoot of communism. like other new socialist things, it will sprout and grow sturdily in the storm of class struggle.

the letter says: "our state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat is won with the lives and blood of revolutionary martyrs. we must not allow it to change colour. we must assiduously study works by marx, lenin and you, strive to raise our ability to distinguish genuine marxism from the sham, adhere to the correct orientation of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants and become successors of the proletarian revolutionary cause."

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Scientific, Technical Progress as Peking Intellectuals Integrate with Workers and Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

scientific and technical personnel in peking completed more than 400 major scientific research items by working in collaboration with workers and peasants. workers and poor and lower-middle peasants today account for 40 percent of the personnel in the capital's scientific research institutions.

all peking factories now have technical innovation groups consisting of workers, cadres and technical personnel and dozens of factories have set up factory-run research institutes. in all, more than 20,000 technical innovations have been made every year during the great proletarian cultural revolution. an agricultural scientific experimental network on the outskirts of peking encompasses 40,000 people active in the mass movement to learn from tachai.

filling in blanks in science and technology in china are machines with 60 cutting tools, large hybrid analogue computers, electronic scanner microscopes, electrostatic copying machine using optronic plastic powder, movable air-pollution monitoring stations and 100-ton truck cranes.

researches in pollen culture by monoploid breeding and triticale, a cross breed of wheat and rye, the structure and function of insulin, and the theory and use of acupunctural anaethesia have reached advanced world levels. large-scale work on integrated circuits has advanced from research to production. such modern techniques as electronics, lasers and isotopes are widely used in processing machinery, surveying land, scientific research, medical apparatus and seed breeding. a number of mechanized and automated production lines and workshops have been set up.

research institutes and academies now are four times the number before the cultural revolution, and the number of staff members has increased three fold, which include industrial workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. research institutions were once found mainly in industry and have now been set up in commerce, service centres and 14 districts and counties in and around peking.

gone are the days of experiments performed behind closed doors as happened under the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line on scientific research

before 1966. during the cultural revolution, scientific and technical personnel criticized such revisionist practices and began to follow chairman mao's revolutionary line of scientific research related to production and done in conjunction with workers and peasants. the scientific and technical personnel take part in productive labour every year. much precision equipment has been designed and manufactured jointly by workers and scientific researchers.

the peking institute of botany, which met with no success in research into monoploid breeding before the cultural revolution, joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in research that has led to new strains of tobacco and rice and enriched knowledge about genetics and breeding techniques.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

rural cadres and commune peasants south of the yangtze have brought about an upsurge in spring farming work aimed at a still better harvest this year.

during last winter and this spring, the number of people in these areas who worked on farmland improvement projects, mainly soil improvement and water control works, was greater than that in any previous year, and the amount of work done and the speed of construction all topped any previous records. more than 12 million peasants pitched in the work in hunan province. they improved 68,000 hectares of farmland, and levelled additional 93,000 hectares. the volume of earth work done in hupeh province from last october to january this year was 70 per cent more than the total annual amount last year. the acreage of levelled land, terraced mountain slopes, newly-built irrigated fields and other types of improved land amounted to 320,000 hectares, one third more than that of last year. up to now, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has done 50 per cent more earth work for water conservancy projects than the previous winter-spring period.

taking class struggle as the key link, party organizations at various levels have seriously studied and implemented the spirit of the october national

conference on learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture and deepened the education on the party's basic line. the masses of cadres and peasants criticized revisionism, bourgeois ideas and the mixture of nonsense spread by the unrepentant capitalist roaders on the negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and promoted the learn-from-tachai movement.

in the wake of farmland improvement, a mass drive to collect farmyard manure has been under way in rural villages. many places collect natural fertilizer, make humic acid fertilizer, grow azolla and raise pigs. the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has now accumulated more than 90 million tons of fertilizer, 35 million tons more than the same period of last year. azolla has been grown in rivers and lakes on a large scale in many counties and communes in hupeh province this year, thanks to the efforts to keep the plant over winter in hot springs. the rural areas around shanghai, china's biggest city, are busy with spring ploughing and making preparations for it, collecting manure and making compost.

one of the major measures adopted by szechwan province on the upper reaches of the yangtze for ensuring high yields is to transform farming methods to raise the multiple-cropping index. the double-cropping rice acreage in the province is being increased. in wenchiang prefecture alone, the double-cropping rice acreage is 80 per cent greater this year than last.

the seeds of cotton and grain crops in many areas have been sunned and selected while in some places, new good strains have been shipped in. wheat and other summer harvested crops in a number of places have been weeded once and given a top-dressing of fertilizer. rural communes in some provinces have run courses to train agrotechnicians and farm machine operators or maintenance workers.

cadres at various levels in these provinces and autonomous regions gave guidance to peasants in spring farming, worked alongside them in the fields and helped solve problems that arose in farm production. more than 60,000 cadres have been sent by the kwangsi chuang autonomous region to conduct education among peasants on the party's basic line and join peasants in spring farming or making preparations for it. cadres and peasants in some areas are using water rationally, speeding up sowing and forming groups to protect rice seedlings from cold. as a result, the pace of spring farming is going ahead fast and the quality of the work high.

financial and trade, supply and marketing, industrial, transportation, cultural and educational,

medical and health departments have given spring farming great support. since last winter workers from the financial and trade departments in kwangtung province have organized, transported and supplied materials needed for spring farming in good time, in amounts greater than in the same period of 1975. railway administration bureaus in some areas have given priority to transporting the goods to aid farm production and spring farming.

LATINIZED MINORITY LANGUAGES

Latinized Minority Languages Popular in Peking

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 13, 1976)

the newly latinized from of the written uighur and kazakh languages is now popular in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

about 88 percent of the workers of minority nationalities at the 8,000-strong "july first" textile mill have learned how to use the new latinized form. a growing number of people throughout sinkiang are now learning it, including many workers of han nationality.

abdul salam, a uighur and leading member of the sinkiang committee for language reforming told hsinhua that over two million people in the region have now mastered the new written form, greatly surpassing the total number using the old scripts. the majority of the cadres and intellectuals of these two minority nationalities as well as over 50 percent of the young and middle-aged people now use it.

the latinized form is now being used on a wide scale. at present, text books are written and teaching is done in the latinized form, which is also used on stamps, house number plates, tickets, certificates, posters, notices, trade marks, wall papers and telegrammes. a number of marxist-leninist books, including the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung", have been translated into this form and published in large numbers, and the sinkiang people's publishing house is now issuing 69 percent of its books in it. what is more, the "red flag" journal, the "sinkiang daily", the "nationality pictorial" and the "sinkiang literature" have all adopted it.

there are 5,000,000 uighurs and 700,000 kazakhs in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. in the past, they used the old scripts which are hard to learn and difficult to write. the minority nationalities had wanted a better form for a long time.

abdul salam pointed out that the general trend in the development of languages throughout the world is to improve or reform them to meet the needs of social progress. one nationality may adopt several written languages at different stages, or several minority nationalities may use the same form of alphabet. the uighur nationality had used turkic and huihu and a few other scripts in the past. it was only in the 11th century that they gradually began using the arabic script. the kazakhs had also been using the arabic script for several hundred years. these old written languages had played their role in history. but with today's development in the political, economic and cultural fields and changes in the spoken languages, the reform on the old uighur and kazakh scripts was a natural outcome.

the chinese communist party and the people's government have paid much attention to the cultural development of national minorities and carried out a national policy guaranteeing all nationalities the right to use their own languages. they helped the minorities in every way to reform their written languages. in 1959 the sinkiang uighur autonomous region drafted a latinized form of the written uighur and kazakh languages. it was put on trial use in 1960, and in 1964 the third session of the people's congress of the autonomous region approved the form. in 1965 the latinized form was formally published to be popularized throughout the region.

the new written languages have promoted cultural and educational development and become a powerful weapon in revolutionary struggles for the minority nationalities in the region. the alphabets of the new written languages are easy to master. they also facilitate typing, printing and tele-communications. practice has proved that the latinized written form can be learned 20 percent faster than the old scripts. a number of old workers, old peasants and old herdsmen, who were illiterate before liberation, have quickly learned to read and write and can now read books and newspapers. many cadres of grass-roots levels have mastered the written language and raised their educational level and working ability, and are now able to make greater contribution to the revolution and production. at the same time, the popularization of the new written form has greatly enhanced exchanges among the nationalities and strengthened national unity.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets
Departing Congolese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with ambassador dieudonne itoua of the people's republic of the congo to china who will shortly leave his post for home.

present on the occasion were lo hsu, deputy director of the department of african affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Banquet in Honor of Activists' Visiting
Group of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the activists' visiting group of the socialist party of japan led by kaneo kase with washichi inose as secretary-general. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; hsu kuang, vice-president of the peking municipal women's federation; tsou jui-lu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council.

the visiting group arrived in peking by air yesterday evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

Japanese High School Brass Band Gives Concert in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 13, 1976)

the japanese nagoya denki high school brass band gave a concert here this evening and was warmly welcomed by the audience.

among the audience were hsu ching-hsien and wang cheng-lung, vice-chairman and standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the shanghai cultural bureau as well as shanghai literary and art workers.

in high spirits, the band played folk songs, marches and ditties that depict the life and struggle of the japanese working people.

the "suite of songs demanding recovery of northern territories" shows the japanese people's determination to oppose soviet hegemonism and their long cherished hope to recover the northern islands. the audience gave the band a warm and long applause, expressing their resolute support to the japanese people's just struggle.

with their sincere and friendly sentiments for the chinese people, the japanese student-musicians played songs that mirror the unity and friendship between the young people of china and japan.

during the interval, vice-chairman hsu ching-hsien and other local leading members met and had a cordial and friendly talk with atsushi goto, masao nagao and kyuhei muraoka, leading members of the brass band, and representatives of the musicians. at the end of the concert, they stepped onto the stage to congratulate the japanese musicians on their successful performance.

the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the band with a basket of flowers.

CHINA AND KOREA

Standing Committee of Chinese NPC Sends Letter to Standing Committee of Korean SPA

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china today sent a letter to the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, expressing resolute support for the korean people's solemn demand for the withdrawal of the u.s. armed forces from south korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. full text of the letter reads as follows:

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the march 4 letter of the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries. citing ample facts, the letter exposes and condemns the u.s. action of continually sending new-type arms into south korea and deliberately aggravating the tension in korea and reiterates the korean people's solemn demand for the withdrawal of the u.s. armed forces from south korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the chinese government and people express their resolute support for and solidarity with it.

the protracted division of korea is entirely the result of u.s. aggression and interference. twenty-three years have passed since the korean armistice, yet the united states still maintains its armed forces in south korea and supports and connives at the pak jung hi clique in sabotaging the north-south talks, suppressing the south korean people and obdurately pursuing a policy of national division. this is the biggest obstacle to the realization of independent and peaceful reunification by the korean people. facts prove that the crux to a solution of the korean problem is the termination of u.s. aggression and interference in korea.

the government and people of the democratic people's republic of korea have long made unremitting efforts and put forward a series of reasonable proposals and propositions for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, thus winning widespread sympathy and support among the people of all countries. the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the united nations general assembly last year calls for the dissolution of the "united nations command", the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed

in south korea under the u.n. flag and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. it not only gives expression to the korean people's just demand, but also embodies the keen desire of the revolutionary people of the whole world. we fully support the solemn stand set forth in your letter. the united states must, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly, dissolve the "united nations command" and withdraw all its troops from south korea. we maintain that the question of korea's independent and peaceful reunification must and can only be settled by the korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

china and korea are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth, and our two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder in the protracted common struggle. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely oppose u.s. aggression and interference in korea and firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are convinced that, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party and president kim il sung and with the support and solidarity of the revolutionary people of the world, the korean people will surely win complete victory for their cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

CHINA AND LAOS

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan at Head of Lao Party and Government Delegation to Pay Official and Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, a delegation of the lao people's revolutionary party and the government of the lao people's democratic republic led by comrade kaysone phomvihan, general secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic, will soon pay an official and friendly visit to the people's republic of china.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to
Lao Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the lao party and government delegation". the text reads in full as follows:

the delegation of the lao people's revolutionary party and the government of the lao people's democratic republic, led by comrade kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic, arrives in peking today for an official and friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. this is the first visit to china by envoys of friendship sent by the lao people after the nation-wide liberation of laos and the glorious birth of the lao people's democratic republic. with profound and sincere friendship for the fraternal lao people, the chinese people extend a hearty welcome to the distinguished lao guests.

laos is a beautiful land of fecundity. the people of laos are a heroic people rooted in a tradition of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. under the leadership of the lao people's revolutionary party, the lao people waged protracted and most arduous armed struggles to fight against colonialist and imperialist aggression and win independence for their motherland and emancipation for their nation. fighting valiantly in defiance of brute force particularly in the last decade and more, they have eventually driven out the u.s. aggressors, overthrown the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the country, and won a great historic victory. the founding of the lao people's democratic republic last december opened a new chapter in the history of laos. it demonstrates that the people of all nationalities in laos have become masters of the country by taking its destiny in their own hands. the heroic struggles of the lao people have made invaluable contributions to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause of the oppressed peoples and nations in the world. the brilliant victory won by the lao people shows once again that, for the revolutionary people, the road is tortuous but the future is bright. so long as they unite and persist in struggle, they are sure to defeat imperialist aggressors and win final victory.

the people are the motive force in the making of history. today, the heroic lao people, displaying a revolutionary fighting spirit, are waging heroic struggles to heal the wounds of war, safeguard the fruits

of victory and build up their country. the difficulties left over by the old system are being overcome and the national economy is being rehabilitated and developed step by step. the lao people are full of confidence in realizing the resolutions adopted at the all-laos congress of people's representatives and the administrative policies of the government of the republic, and are fighting for a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous laos with social progress. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the achievements of the people of laos.

the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the third world countries and the people of the world. revolutionary struggles against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism continue to advance triumphantly in asia, africa and latin america and the rest of the world. we are convinced that the lao people will surely overcome the difficulties in their advance and score new and greater victories so long as they adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance and wage a hard struggle.

china and laos are close neighbours linked by green mountains and blue waters. the people of china and laos are bound by a tradition of living in friendship generation after generation. our two peoples have always sympathized with, supported and inspired each other in protracted revolutionary struggles. the lao people's revolutionary struggles and their great victories are a powerful support to the chinese people who will continue to stand by the lao people in the just cause. we are sure that the visit of the party and government delegation of laos led by comrade kaysone phomvihan will make new contributions in further strengthening and developing the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. we wish a complete success to the visit of the distinguished guests from laos.

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Condemns Rhodesian Reactionary Regime's Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

"the chinese people strongly condemn the rhodesian racists for their crimes and support the mozambican government and people in their struggle against aggression," says the "people's daily" commentator in an article today.

the article, entitled "strong condemnation of the rhodesian reactionary regime's aggression", reads in full as follows:

mozambican president samora machel announced on march 3 that troops of the rhodesian white racist regime launched armed attacks on the mozambique villages pafuri and mavue on february 23 and 24, killing or wounding many mozambican people. this is a new crime committed by the smith racist regime against the mozambican and african people. president samora declared the closure of the borders with rhodesia and called on the mozambican people to rise in resistance against foreign aggression. the chinese people strongly condemn the rhodesian racists for their crimes and support the mozambican government and people in their struggle against aggression.

the rhodesian reactionary authorities' armed aggression is a serious encroachment on the state sovereignty of mozambique. the rhodesian military chieftain even clamoured that the rhodesian troops would cross into mozambican territory "in hot pursuit of the terrorists," and that "such action conforms with international law and custom." this is extreme truculence. as everyone knows, a handful of white racists in rhodesia have cruelly exploited and oppressed the zimbabwean people for a long time. the armed struggle waged by the zimbabwean people to overthrow the dark rule of white racist regime and to win national independence and liberation represents a just cause. it is only natural that the african countries actively support their struggle in accordance with the spirit of the charter of the organization of african unity. the fact that the rhodesian reactionary authorities outrageously encroached upon the territory of a sovereign african state on the pretext of going "in hot pursuit" of the zimbabwean guerrillas reveals their ferocious features as the enemy of the african people.

the vigorous development of the national liberation movement in africa in recent years has caused the white racist regimes to suffer heavy blows from the great

african people and put them in a very difficult position. these regimes resort to all kinds of intrigues to save themselves from being toppled. but the experienced zimbabwean people backed by the african people have all along persisted in armed struggle, dealing crushing blows to their manoeuvres. under these circumstances, the rhodesian reactionary authorities, while stepping up its suppression of the zimbabwean guerrillas, flagrantly launched armed aggression against mozambique in an attempt to maintain its rickety colonial rule. but this heinous act of the smith regime can only arouse the african people's stronger indignation and opposition and speed up its own doom.

africa belongs to the african people. nobody can alter the excellent situation in which the african people are winning successive victories in their struggle for national liberation. of course, the imperialists and racists are still waging a death-bed struggle. the soviet social-imperialists are hatching new schemes in the wake of their armed intervention in angola, in an attempt to interfere in and undermine the national liberation movement in southern africa. but the raging torrents of the african people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism are irresistible no matter how tortuous their road of advance may be. final victory certainly belongs to the people of mozambique, zimbabwe and the whole africa.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Firm Reply to Soviet Expansion, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

the "people's daily" carries a commentary today supporting the oceanian states and people against soviet social-imperialist expansion.

entitled "an explicit reply", the commentary says that the prime ministers of australia and new zealand have, during their recent talks, expressed grave concern over the soviet revisionists' intervention in angola and naval buildup in the indian ocean. they decided to strengthen their joint defence in the indian ocean and the south pacific against the serious soviet threat. the decision is fully justified for it reflects the common desire of the oceanian states and people to safeguard their independence and security.

of late, the commentary goes on, australian government leaders have repeatedly condemned the steady soviet military buildup in the indian ocean and its menace to the security of the countries in the region. the new zealand prime minister have also denounced the soviet aggression and expansion. but their well-founded condemnation and appeals have met with vicious attack and slander from the soviet revisionists.

facts show that it is none other than the soviet social-imperialists who have been carrying out expansion and stirring up trouble in the indian ocean region, the commentary says. the past few years have witnessed a quickened tempo in the soviet effort to seize "ice-free harbours in the southern seas", the aggressive design of the old tsars on the indian ocean. the soviet revisionists have left no stone unturned in their expansion and penetration in the region -- the establishment of a series of military bases in disguised forms under various pretexts, unbridled activities of soviet warships and other vessels in the indian ocean, wanton violation of the sovereignty of the littoral states, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and plunder of other's resources.

the ship-days of the soviet navy in the indian ocean have increased fourfold since 1969, totalling 8,543 in 1973. cruiser formations of the soviet pacific fleet arrogantly hold exercises in its waters. it is still fresh in the minds of the people that only a few years ago the soviet revisionists provoked a war in the south asian subcontinent which led to the dismemberment of a sovereign state. more recently, they have carried

out frenzied armed intervention in angola which has brought about a carnage of the angolan people. all this has made the indian ocean region more untranquil than ever and posed a growing threat to the littoral states.

it is only natural that australia and new zealand which bear the brunt of the threat in the indian ocean and the south pacific cannot remain indifferent. their decision to strengthen joint defence is a most explicit reply to soviet social-imperialist expansion and threat in the indian ocean, the commentary says in conclusion.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "Tired" of or "Addicted" to Arms Race?

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1976)

at the recent 25th soviet party congress brezhnev announced with great fanfare, "mankind is tired of sitting upon mountains of arms" and is therefore going to make "efforts to end the arms race". he was talking about "mankind" being "tired" of the arms race; but not a word about himself. one presumes that being a member of "mankind", brezhnev is also "tired" of the arms race.

but whether the new tsars are "tired" of the arms race or "addicted" to it, one may draw one's conclusion from another passage in the same speech of brezhnev. he said, "all these years, the party has given due attention to strengthening our country's defence capability and perfecting the armed forces". we have done a great deal in this area. the equipment of the armed forces with modern weapons and military hardware has been improved." what he stressed is "due attention", "strengthening", "improving" and "doing a great deal" in the military field excl. it clearly shows that far from being "tired" of the arms race, he is increasingly infatuated with it.

despite brezhnev's carefully chosen words, he was given the lie by the bluster of the soviet press and military. nearly coinciding with brezhnev's speech, "krasnaya zvezda" (the red star) admitted that to speed up military build-up "has always been the centre of concern of the central committee of the cpsu.". "they have spared no efforts in strengthening the combat capacity of the ground and navy forces". i.i. yakubovsky, soviet first vice-minister of defence, openly bragged about "the fundamental changes that have taken place

in all services of the soviet armed forces", "not only changes in quantity, but also deep changes in quality".

in their contention with the u.s. imperialists for world domination, the soviet revisionists' military spending has been going up vertically over the years, that of 1974 was nearly 4 times that of 1960. the actual military spending was approximately 35 per cent of the state budget outlay. the regular army has increased to 4.4 million men from 3 million a few years ago. according to western sources, soviet military construction programs "are ahead (of america) in every category except helicopters", and military production "suggests something akin to a war tempo". in terms of annual average numbers over the last two years, soviet tanks are 6 times that of the u.s., guns 9 times, fighters 4 times and military expenditure 45 per cent more. this is what they mean by "changes in quantity".

soviet vice-minister of defence k.s. moskalenko said: "our armed forces are equipped with modern rocket-nuclear weapons, aviation and naval technique, armoured vehicles and tanks, artillery technique and other combat technique." the soviet journal "communist of the armed forces" put it more bluntly: "the party and government use the scientific and technological gains to strengthen national defence." the soviet paper "izvestia" also bragged about "the strategic rocket units which are being successfully perfected." this is what they mean by "profound changes in quality" that have taken place in the new tsars' arms expansion and war preparations.

to seek world domination, the new tsars, never "tired" of arms expansion and war preparations, are getting more and more infatuated with it. while brezhnev tries to deceive people, his colleagues urge the soviet armed forces to unfold a "socialist emulation drive", "to turn the year in which the 25th congress is convened into a year in which combat readiness is further strengthened, the quality of combat training improved, new technique and weapons firmly mastered." they also said that in the tenth five-year plan "our economy and defensive capacity will be prominently strengthened". since the new tsars are madly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, it is not strange that there have appeared "mountains of arms". the more arms they produce, the higher the "mountains" will be. someday when the mountains collapse and the arms explode, the new tsars will be buried in the flames they have kindled themselves.

Brezhnev Clique Steps Up Exploitation of Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1976)

to push its social-imperialist policy, the brezhnev clique has strengthened the rule of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and further intensified its ruthless repression and exploitation of the broad masses of peasants, throwing them into an ever more wretched condition.

the soviet revisionists, making use of the position and power they have usurped, plunder at will the fruits of labour of collective farm members and state farm workers and staff. for nearly 20 years, they have enforced the policy of procuring large quantities of grain produced by collective and state farms. figures published by soviet authorities in recent years show that at khrushchov's time, grain procurement usually stood at 30 to 40 per cent of the yearly output. after coming to power, brezhnev denounced khrushchov's policy as "sabotaging the economy of collective and state farms". however, the procurement rate under his own "system of procurement on fixed scale" and above-plan purchase is really much higher than that of khrushchov's. between 1965 and 1974, the average annual rate of procurement was 24 per cent higher than the previous ten years.

during the period of 1971-1974, the brezhnev clique, by means of procurement system, grabbed 47.1 per cent of grain, 66 per cent of meat and 56 per cent of milk produced by the working people through hard work. its plunder of non-russian areas is even more astonishing. for instance, nearly 58 per cent of the average annual output of grain of kazakhstan were "procured" from 1971 to 1975.

from 1965 onwards, the brezhnev clique has enforced "the new economic system" centering on profit. seeking maximum profit, the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has kept raising the prices of industrial products, thus enlarging the scissors movement of prices between industrial and agricultural products to the detriment of the working people. soviet journals reported that in recent years the prices of machinery, fuel, fertilizer and other industrial products used in agricultural production all went up considerably. for example, from 1965 to 1973, the prices of gasoline and diesel oil in some areas rose by 30 to 124 per cent. the price of chemical fertiliser shot up 25 per cent; fodder, 60 per cent; and tractor trailers, 80 per cent. the price of tractor spare parts went up by 550 per cent. the collective farms in the russian federative republic alone spent an additional sum

of 800 million rubles in production costs per year owing to the spiralling prices of industrial products. expenditures involved in the repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery increased considerably. a soviet journal admitted that the repair fees for a tractor during its life-span "greatly surpass the price of a new one". as a result, the production costs of soviet agricultural produce grow higher and higher. another soviet journal "agricultural economy" disclosed in its fourth issue last year that from 1965 to 1973, the increment rate of production expenditure for the collective farms and state farms in the soviet union outstripped that of their output value by 44 per cent.

turnover tax is another instrument which the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie uses to plunder the peasantry. when he was in power, khrushchov levied an annual turnover tax of 20,000 million rubles on the peasants. by 1974, the turnover tax rose to over 36,000 million rubles, an increase of 80 per cent in a decade.

all this is but part of the methods used by the brezhnev clique to plunder the soviet peasantry.

mercilessly squeezed by the brezhnev clique, many collective and state farms are up to the neck in debt. the soviet press disclosed that in recent years about 40 per cent of the state farms have been running at a loss, 33 per cent of the collective farms are "economically fragile" and 90 per cent of collective farms in debt. according to "the yearbook of national economy of the soviet union" of 1974, the total amount of debt incurred by collective farms up to that year reached 17,100 million rubles, or six point three times that of 1960. in terms of the population of all collective farms in the country, every member owes a debt of 1,091 rubles in 1974, which he cannot repay even with the whole year's income. most of collective farm members and staff and workers of state farms are heavily in debt, receive a meagre income and lead a miserable life. the soviet press admits that about 30 million people in the countryside are living from hand to mouth.

the brezhnev clique's ruthless exploitation has aroused strong resentment and resistance among the soviet peasantry. the exodus of the labouring people from the countryside, particularly the young people, and the resultant serious shortage of farm labourers are manifestations of this resistance. this is also one of the important reasons for the decline of soviet agriculture and repeated crop failures.

Land Resources Spoiled in Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1976)

in the vast countryside of the soviet union today, large tracts of fields lie waste, the soil has become barren and land resources have been seriously spoiled. this is the inevitable evil consequences of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the country by the soviet revisionist renegade clique which has stopped at nothing to grab the maximum profits from the countryside.

after usurping the political power, the khrushchov-brezhnev clique has led soviet agricultural production to increasingly grave crisis. to extricate itself from the predicament in grain production, this clique has resorted to reclamation of wasteland. vast areas of wasteland were opened up in kazakhstan, siberia, ural, and areas along volga river and some regions in north caucasia. brezhnev has on many occasions bragged about the "results" achieved in land reclamation in kazakhstan, alleging that reclamation has "rejuvenated" kazakhstan and brought about "radical changes in economy, culture and the complexion of this vast region". but facts point to the contrary. the living cover in the steppe of the newly-reclaimed areas has been gravely spoiled since the soviet revisionists' policy of land reclamation is aimed at grabbing grain for the year without paying attention to capital construction on the farms, which is a capitalist way of management, namely draining a pond to catch all the fish. soviet journal "agricultural economy" admits that the duststorm has been caused "mainly by the shortage of ordinary and field-protecting forests and by the unsatisfactory conditions and distribution of existing shelter belts". another soviet journal "our contemporary" discloses in its 12th issue last year that duststorms occur "more frequently indeed" in the country and have almost become "ordinary phenomena". "beginning from 1969, nearly every spring has wind erosion," it adds.

soviet press reported that two duststorms in the spring of 1960 swept the vast southern part of the great russian plain and more than 4 million hectares of spring crops in reclaimed areas were affected. the 1963 duststorm affected a larger area than 1960. the affected cultivated land in the reclaimed areas in kazakhstan amounted to 20 million hectares. a duststorm in 1969 destroyed in a few days all wheat on an acreage of 820,000 hectares in krasnodar, stavropol and rostov. another soviet journal "moscow" admits: "duststorms come on all reclaimed land in kazakhstan every year."

the brezhnev clique's militarization of national economy has resulted in the lacking of capital construction funds. its management policy of "profit comes

first" has led the leading members of collective farms and state farms to confine their attention to immediate interests at the expense of the farmland protection. in recent years, construction of new water conservancy projects advanced slowly while existing establishments have rapidly failed to function owing to lack of maintenance. according to doctored data published by the soviet official quarters, newly-added irrigated land every year accounts for only 0.4 per cent of the total arable land of the country while rejected irrigated land per year is equal to one sixth of the newly-increased irrigated acreage. woods have been felled at random in many places. as a result, soil erosion has become more serious year after year. the journal "agricultural economy" in its 8th issue last year reported that in azerbaijan alone, "48 million tons of fertile soil are washed away every year... 3.3 million hectares of land are eroded. it is not difficult to conceive that how much losses erosion has brought to the national economy in azerbaijan." take the ton river basin in the russian federative republic as example, "in rostou, water erosion brings longer and more serious damage than wind erosion" according to a report of "our contemporary" in its 12th issue last year. "the arable land decreases by 8,000 hectares every year in the don river basin as a result of the washing away of soil" and "the losses caused by water loss and soil erosion in the don river basin amount to 40 million rubles every year", it adds.

the journal "moscow" discloses that "more and more ravines have appeared" owing to water erosion, and that "in ukraine about 1 million hectares of land are criss-crossed with many ravines. in the russian central black soil belt, the average length of ravines per square kilometre is 580 metres, and in kursk and orel regions 700 metres."

since the soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped the political power, vast tracts of soviet fertile land have become barren. the soviet journal "agricultural economy" in its 8th issue of 1975 discloses, "owing to bad management fertile land in some areas is undergoing a process of becoming alkaline and swamp or erosive land, eventually the land turns poor and can not be used as arable land again." according to the journal, in the republics of georgia, azerbaijan and armenia there were 9.6 million hectares of swamp, alkaline, wasted and erosive land and shrubbery in 1973, constituting 52 per cent of the total land area. it is reported that volgorad in the russian federative republic erosive and alkaline land accounts for over 80 per cent of the arable land.

according to the fifth issue of "agricultural economy" last year, in vietebsk of byelorussia 361,000 hectares of arable land were covered with shrubs, constituting 20 per cent of the total arable land.

in a state farm of this region, "all the arable land has become wild and full of shrubs, swamps and rocks." "moskva" revealed that one third of the farm land in ukraine has turned poor as a result of water erosion. in a decade 1961-1970 31,000 hectares of fertile land in rostov turned barren.

the acreage of soviet arable land and grazing land decrease year after year as more and more farm land turns barren. the soviet press had to admit that "owing to various causes, arable land in some areas has kept shrinking." because of "lacking due care and violating elementary regulation of utilization, large stretches of natural grazing land and grass land are full of shrubs, dunes and swamps". according to the "year book of statistics of soviet national economy", soviet arable land in 1974 was 16.5 million hectares less than that in 1961 and in the period 1964-1974 soviet grazing land reduced over 10 per cent. in some regions the situation is even more serious. the eighth issue of "agricultural economy" last year discloses, "arable land in georgia, azerbaijan and armenia reduced by 961,900 hectares, or 9.8 per cent in 1973 as compared with 1950; and cultivated land by 676,400 hectares, or 22 per cent. in this respect, the problem in georgia is more serious. in the same period, its cultivated land reduced by 486,400 hectares, or 41.1 per cent."

the spoil of land resources can not but affect grain production. it is precisely in kazakh, where brezhnev once took charge of the land reclamation, that the harvest has fallen for three years since 1972 and grain output in 1975 was down 60 per cent compared with 1972.

the worst dip in soviet grain output year after year has aroused strong discontent in the country. brezhnev first blamed "the bad weather" for the failure, but this can not work forever. at the 25th party congress recently, brezhnev had to admit that "problems arise not merely from objective cause". and yet he blamed lower-ranking officials for the failure. so minister of agriculture d.s. polyasky was dismissed as a scapegoat from the political bureau of the party central committee.

thereby, it can be seen from the serious spoil of land resources that the root cause of soviet agricultural mess does not lie in the weather nor in ordinary cadres and people, but in the line and policy of capitalist restoration and arms expansion and war preparations pursued by khrushchov-brezhnev and their like. the arch-criminal for the mess in agricultural production in the soviet union is none other than the soviet renegade clique.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Ankara, Mar. 12, 1976)

turkish prime minister suleyman demirel received here today chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun who is leaving for home at the end of his term of office. they had a friendly conversation.

turkish foreign minister ihsan sabri caglayangil gave a dinner in honour of the chinese ambassador here at noon today. ambassadors of some countries here were also present.

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CAPITALIST ROADERS

Concern Is False, the Truth Is Restoration

- a denunciation of that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party

by

Huang K'un (黄昆), a professor of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 2, 1975)

The moment that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party came to power, he immediately pushed a revisionist line in opposition to Chairman Mao's revisionist line. They /the capitalist-roaders/ negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new things appearing in the great cultural revolution, stage a counter-attack in revenge and practice regression and restoration. Their sinister aim is to negate taking class struggle as the key link and change the basic line of the Party in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in our country.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party makes a great fuss about things under the guise of showing concern for the intellectuals. What is even more vicious is that he assumes the posture of "pleading for the people." Trying to win my affection, he talked nonsense saying, "There is an old professor who used to teach semi-conductors. The Peking University made him change his work, and he could not practice what he has learned. This is a great waste." When I heard such malicious provocation, I was infuriated.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was in charge of the semi-conductor seminar of the old Peking University under the domination of the revisionist line. Before 1960, based on data from foreign books, I had written a book on semi-conductor physics and taught two courses in this field. Apart from this, I had nothing to do with research in semi-conductor, much less

with production. I was in charge of a key project of the state and had more than 50 research-fellows under me. However, because I carried out a revisionist line in scientific research and followed the road of "three departures," after spending three years of time and more than 1,000,000 yuan of state funds, I could not even define a clearcut task although investigations were organized every year. It was truly a case of "spending money like water only to become a revisionist with no results achieved." How culd there be any talk of contributions to the state? Did the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party call this great waste? No! On the contrary, they applauded the 60 articles for higher education which were drawn up under the domination of the revisionist line, and called this a "fine document." Moreover, they complained that this was still not enough and that they had not made prominent enough what they called "bringing into play the leading role of the teachers."

The great proletarian cultural revolution has taught me a most profound education. From my own painful experience in particular, I am deeply aware that only by following the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao, studying seriously work by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, integrating myself with the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, seriously accepting re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and diligently transforming my world outlook, could I be of contribution to the socialist cause.

In the past several years, guided and re-educated by the working people, I joined the broad masses of revolutionary people to criticize revisionism. I stepped out many times from the school and went to factories and rural areas to conduct open-door education. I learned from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, carried out the practice of revolution in education, and changed the past state of not coming into contact with the workers and peasants. This enabled me to understand more clearly the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. Together with the worker-peasant-soldier students and in accordance with the urgent need of the three great revolutionary movements, I linked up teaching, production and scientific research, successfully trial-built the first large-scale random access storage in China as well as other advanced products including a medium-scale ultra high-speed ECL four-and-a-half unit accelerator, thus filling in the blanks for the state, and carrying out theoretical research work on the basis of practice.

Going deep into practice gave me a better understanding of the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as production practice, and I began to understand how to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the three great revolutionary movements. We teachers, who in the past several decades knew only how to make use of our tongue but not our hands, now work in production shifts together with the worker-peasant-soldier students and workers through the practice of "part-work and part-study." We conduct experiments in conjunction with the production tasks and carry out scientific research together, thus linking theoretical knowledge with practice and also making some progress in integrating theory with practice.

In the past, I had only taught the subject of semi-conductor physics at Peking University. In the past several years, I directly participated in the reform and teaching of the greater part of courses in semi-conductor specialty,

and together with the worker-peasant-soldier students, I successively participated in work to reform and compile teaching materials for several other courses. I have compiled a book on the principle of solid state circuits which is well received by the students and the broad masses of workers, and is now being prepared for publication. At present, together with another teacher and some students, we are in the course of compiling a new version of Semi-Conductor Physics to reflect the gains of the revolution in education, and in conjunction with compilation work, we study the mass criticism made in the academic sphere with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide. Could all this be called "not practicing what has been learned"?

Before the great cultural revolution, the road I took was in every sense one of "three departures," and I was busy all day long serving the revisionist line. At present, I take the golden road of integrating myself with the workers, peasants and soldiers for the revolutionization of intellectuals and directly fight for the three great revolutionary movements in China through combating and guarding against revisionism, and turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Where is the "change in line"? This is a great revolution. Like the broad masses of intellectuals, I have taken a new step in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction. I feel that the longer I live, the greater my vitality and vigor, and the more I work, the greater my drive. The results of the two lines before and after the great cultural revolution make a sharp contrast.

However, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party insist on calling black white and confounding right and wrong. They maliciously attack this as making me "change my work." They evidently want to change the line, in a vain attempt to bring Chairman Mao's revolutionary line back to their revisionist line, so that the intellectuals would take once more the old road of "three departures" of the spiritual aristocrats. With an ulterior object in view, they claim that the intellectuals have been made to "change their work." However, their malicious provocation is of no avail and could only bare their repulsive features in emulating Confucius for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and restoring capitalism.

The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party on the one hand attack Peking University for making us "change our work" and "not practice what we have learned." On the other hand, they vociferously publicize and nonsensically say that the intellectuals are "despondent." They also maliciously start the rumor that the intellectuals "dare not read books" and if they want to read books, they have to "read secretly like a criminal." Very evidently, they try to make "capital" out of intellectuals like me, and stir up their discontent with the Party and the great cultural revolution for the purpose of negating the Party's policy toward intellectuals and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

However, this could only be wishful thinking. After comparing the old and new social systems and the two lines before and after the great cultural revolution, we personally realize that it is the Party and Chairman Mao who are most concerned with the intellectuals and that it is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the leadership of the working class and the dictatorship of the proletariat which are the best guarantee for bringing the role of the intellectuals into play. The aim of the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the

Party in making clamors about "change of line" and "waste" is to make the intellectuals go back to the revisionist line. Haven't they said that "emphasis on integration with the workers and peasants makes the intellectuals afraid of having anything to do with theory"? Haven't they said that "we must not be afraid to whip up a 12th grade vocational typhoon"? They say, "Why are we afraid of White expertise?" According to their logic, in order to carry out your own line of work, you cannot integrate yourself with the workers and peasants. To carry out your own line of work, you have to "whip up a 12th grade vocational typhoon" and sweep proletarian politics and the basic line of the Party completely away. To carry out your own line of work, you have to take the white-and-expert road. Is it not patently clear what kind of trash is their own line of work? What they call their own line of work is the revisionist line. Their sinister motive is to prevent the intellectuals from talking about class struggle or looking at the orientation and the line so that they would become separated from the workers and peasants, take once more the old road of "three departures" of bourgeois spiritual aristocracy and render service for their restoration, retrogression and counter-attack in revenge.

What is most infuriating is that for the sake of reversing verdicts for restoration, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party also tried to make use of his powers and functions and adopted organizational measures to transfer me from my work. He also wantonly publicized on this ground that "if the Peking University cannot use him, he could be transferred to the Semi-Conductor Institute." "Why not make him Director of the Institute?" "Provide him with a secretary and an orderly." He thought that he could thus bind me to his chariot for opposing Party leadership and restoring capitalism. He has truly picked the wrong person.

Under the guise of implementing the intellectual policy, they opposed the occupation of the superstructure by the working class and the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This is harping on the old tune that "those outside the trade cannot lead those inside the trade" of the rightists in 1957. Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us that "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party" and that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." Before the great cultural revolution, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party baldly publicized that "it is necessary to rely on the bourgeois intellectuals." He even said, "Even though they curse your mother daily, they are also useful so long as they can teach." "Rightist teachers can also play a leading role." At that time, this was what they had said and done.

This sort of trash actually had been thoroughly criticized by the masses before the great cultural revolution. Today, they again cast forth such trash to attack the leadership of the working class as "occupying the latrine without emptying their bowels. They also use the spurious charges of "not knowing the trade" and "not enthusiastic" to discred and drive out the working class. What kind of leadership do they want? In their own words, they want so-called publicly acknowledged "top-notch" authorities in the profession to wield power, and even the Party secretary must listen to him obediently and say, "Comrade director, I know nothing and I will heed what you say."

However, history always mercilessly mocks at those who go against the tide of history. They dream of opposing and getting rid of the leadership of the Party and the working class, but the result can only be the opposite, and the leadership of the Party and the working class will be further consolidated and strengthened in the storm of this great struggle.

The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party make a fuss about the question of intellectuals because they want to "subdue one's self and return to propriety," negate the great cultural revolution, settle accounts with the great cultural revolution, change the basic line of the Party and restore capitalism. This fully shows that the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road. "Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying." In the present mighty class struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse the verdicts, I am determined to take class struggle as the key link under the leadership of the Party, carry forward the heroic spirit of the line, "We can clasp the moon in ninth heaven and seize turtles deep in the five seas," criticize vigorously the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and carry the struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse the verdicts through to the end.

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Tsinghua University Teachers, Students
Criticize Unrepentant Capitalist-Roader

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

the revolutionary mass discussion in tsinghua university is forging ahead victoriously in accordance with chairman mao's strategic plans. teachers, students and staff workers are now concentrating fire on the unrepentant capitalist-roader who persists in the revisionist line and wants to negate the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

since chairman mao's important directive on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was issued last spring, the party, armed forces and people throughout the country have been studying this theory and criticizing bourgeois right and revisionism. this has heightened the vigilance of the party, the armed forces and the people of the whole country against the coming into power of persons like lin piao. the capitalist-roader within the party who has not really changed hurriedly put out a programme to "take the three directives as the key link" (see note) in opposition to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. he uses this politically to negate chairman mao's long-standing teaching of taking class struggle as the key link and alter the party's basic line. he peddled the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the revisionist theory of productive forces theoretically. organizationally, he tried to rally like-minded capitalist-roaders to overthrow the conclusions reached in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and stage a frantic comeback against the proletariat. the crux was to continue the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines pursued by liu shao-chi and lin piao and to restore capitalism.

this is how the right deviationist attempt at restoration and retrogression started. with plotting and instigation by that capitalist-roader, other capitalist-roaders within the party in educational and scientific fields came out more fiercely counter-attacking the proletariat to pay off old scores.

confronted with these hard facts, the revolutionary teachers, students and workers realize how necessary it was to expose and criticize the capitalist-roader in the party who has refused to change. without criticizing him, they could not defeat this bourgeois onslaught against the proletariat, and the capitalist-roader's dream of restoring capitalism could not be frustrated.

the party committee of tsinghua university saw that the attack launched on the proletariat by a few people there was in fact guided by that capitalist-roader.

by halting and criticizing the moves by a few to restore the old order, they have stripped the capitalist-roader of his camouflage. strictly following chairman mao's strategic plan, the university party committee and party organizations at various levels have led the revolutionary teachers, students and workers in concentrating on exposing and criticizing that capitalist-roader in the party.

the teachers, students and workers have combined the current class struggle with a conscientious study of the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat expounded by chairman mao. they are now discussing what is meant by "capitalist-roaders in the party" and their class stand.

our great leader chairman mao points out in the may 16, 1966 circular worked out under his personal guidance: "those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. some of them we have already seen through, others we have not. some are still trusted by us and are being trained as our successors, persons like khrushchov, for example, who are still nestling beside us. party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this matter." here chairman mao alludes to capitalist-roaders in authority within the party. with power in their hands, they take the capitalist road instead of the socialist road, and they are the most dangerous people in subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. persons taking the capitalist road are a social phenomenon that will continue throughout the historical stage of socialism, and this is an inevitable law of class struggle. throughout the period of socialism, the principal contradiction is between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly those in power in the party taking the capitalist road. we should see not only the existence of the bourgeoisie in society, but, more important, the bourgeoisie in the party, and we should especially maintain our vigilance against persons of the khrushchov type usurping the leadership of the party and the state.

a host of facts exposed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt prove that some of the capitalist-roaders are alien class elements who wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks while others are bourgeois or petty-bourgeois democrats. the bourgeois or petty-bourgeois democrats took active part to varying degrees in fighting imperialism,

feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. during the period of the socialist revolution, the ideology of some of these people remains at the stage of the democratic revolution although the revolution is advancing. they did not approve of and even resisted collectivization in the countryside and the struggle against the bourgeoisie. when some people become important officials and enjoy high positions, their bourgeois world outlook grows. they want to maintain their bourgeois rights and therefore do not want to advance but to retreat, and they even oppose the revolution. their attitude towards the great proletarian cultural revolution is: first, they grumble at it; second, they want to settle scores. they regard bourgeois right as a sacred right, the loss of which they could not bear; therefore, they resent criticism of bourgeois right and even oppose it. these people have never been proletarian revolutionaries or marxists, but fellow travellers of the party, their programme never being for communism but for capitalism.

the capitalist-roader in the party who has not changed his ways is just such a bourgeois democrat. in the 17 years preceding the cultural revolution, he joined liu shao-chi in pushing the revisionist line. he always opposed the marxist theory on class struggle and practised revisionism in the interests of the old and new bourgeoisie. during the cultural revolution, the party and revolutionary people exposed and criticized him, and later saved him in the hope that he would mend his ways. in words he stated "i'll never reverse the verdict"; but in fact once he was re-instated in power, he attempted to overthrow the verdict in an all-round way, and went on peddling his sinister revisionist trash.

teachers and students at tsinghua university raised the question: since he persists in practising revisionism, what shall we do? the main experience drawn from the cultural revolution gives the answer that the masses must be aroused to expose and criticize revisionism. whoever practises revisionism may be criticized, no matter how high his position or how long his service. he cannot be left unchallenged because this would lead to the restoration of capitalism.

they stated: "chairman mao has formulated this consistent policy for our party: 'learn from the past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient'. we will try once again save him through serious criticism as we did during the earlier days of cultural revolution and see how he behaves in the future."

(note: the "three directives" refer to studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism; stability and unity; and pushing the national economy forward.)

CRITICISM OF "TAKING THREE DIRECTIVES AS THE KEY LINK"

"Taking the Three Directive As the Key Link" Is Cast Forth for the Sake of "Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety"

by

Li Shih (李时)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 28, 1976)

The moment that unrepentant capitalist roader in power within the Party assumed office, he energetically whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, carried out restoration and regression activities, emulated Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," cast forth a revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," and vainly attempted to change the basic line of the Party and restore capitalism. How blatant is his reactionary hauteur. This revisionist program must be thoroughly criticized.

Confucius' reactionary program based on "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" represented the interests of the class on the decline, and was opposed to the waging of class struggle by the newly emerging class against the class on the decline and to social reform. The revisionist program of the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party is similar to the program of Confucius who vainly attempted to restore the slave system, and their vital essence is to promote restoration and regression and "to subdue one's self and return to propriety."

After the seizure of power by the proletariat and especially in the whole historical period of socialism after the basic completion of socialist reform in the system of ownership of the means of production, the question of whether to affirm or to negate the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle and whether to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat or to promote the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" is a focal point of the struggle between Marxism and all kinds of opportunism and revisionism that bears on the future of the proletarian revolution as well as the destiny of the socialist state.

People with only a little knowledge of Marxism know that class struggle is the motive force propelling social development. The doctrine of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental princple of Marxism.

Based on the fundamental theory of Marxism on class struggle, the great leader Chairman Mao has laid down for our Party a basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao wisely points out, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggles, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration."

The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party cast forth "taking the three directives as the key link" just to oppose taking class struggle as the key link, in a vain attempt to change the basic line of the Party laid down by Chairman Mao. An important ideological source of this revisionist line of theirs is the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines of restoration. All reactionaries who want to practice restoration and regression have to look for an ideological weapon for restoration and regression from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They are without exception worshippers of the Confucian school. For the sake of realizing their reactionary program, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party likewise study the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and draw experience from the Confucian school.

Emulating Confucius, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party oppose the great social revolution during the period of great social reform, advocate "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and vainly attempt to turn back the wheel of history.

During the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals in China, marked by the transition of the slave system to the feudal system, the entire slave system was on the verge of collapse. Confucius, the political representative of the slave-owner class on the decline, hated these social reforms very much and was mortally afraid of them. He cast forth the reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in order to uphold the tottering slave system. More than two thousand years afterward, at the important historical period when the Chinese people, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with class struggle as the key link, are full of vigor and rising in greater strength to realize the four-modernizations before the end of the century and build our country into a prosperous and flourishing great socialist country, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party overtly oppose the Party's basic theory and basic pactice of carrying out the socialist revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao, negate taking class struggle as the key link, cast forth "taking the three directives as the key link" and vainly attempt to achieve their sinister goal of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and restoring capitalist.

From Confucius to the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party, they are all restoration zealots extremely hostile to the new things. Confucius hated the new things to the bone and always found fault with this or that. He never put the toppled slave system off his mind, and declared that he would even risk his life to bring society back once again to the slave system of Western Chou. Proceeding from their reactionary stand, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party always maliciously attack and willfully strangle the revolutionary new things. They make up something to slander or malign them, or seize hold of some side issues or superficial phenomena for exaggeration at will, attack one point without considering the rest and criticize the new revolutionary things as good for nothing.

For example, toward such a socialist new thing as selecting college students from among workers, peasants and students and running the school as a

tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts hoist Confucius' tattered banner of "one who excels in scholarship should become an official," clamor that the present student enrollment system is wrong, and call for "reversal" to the practice of "selecting good middle school students for directly sending to college." It is very clear that they take this course of action in order to continuously uphold the old system of placing the school under the domination of the bourgeoisie and to turn the socialist school from the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the "official school" of the slave society, or the "Imperial Academy" or "Hanlin Academy" of the feudal society. They want to turn the proletarian school into the old school for bringing up "lords" and "spiritual aristocrats" lording it over the people.

Emulating Confucius, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party oppose the overthrow of the decadent reactionary classes and old things by the newly emerging revolutionary classes, with the tactic of class struggle. They also devise all ways and means to uphold the interests of the reactionary classes and to save the old things from destruction.

For the sake of opposing the struggles of the slaves and the newly emerging landlord class and saving the dying slave-owner class from its doom, Confucius propagated such teachings as "the benevolent man loves people," "do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself," "loyalty and forbearance" and "enlightened rule." He also propagated the "Doctrine of the Mean" -- "without inclination to either side and admitting of no change." The object of the "Mean" was to "return to propriety." In other words, he wanted to use this theory of class conciliation to oppose class struggle and the exercise of dictatorship by the revolutionary landlord class over the slave-owner class.

At present, for the sake of opposing taking class struggle as the key link, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party again pick up the rubbish of the "Doctrine of the Mean" from Confucius, assume an unbiased and impartial front, and utter the nonsense that carrying out class struggle, placing politics in command, and the criticism of intellectual culture above all else and of the revisionist line exceed the proper limits for righting a wrong. They clamor that "exceeding proper limits is always improper and should be rectified," and because of this, they call for "reversal." They vainly attempt to get rid of by reversal politics in command and the dictatorship of the proletariat, "reverse" China from socialism to capitalism, restore the "doctrine" of the revisionist line in China, and "return" the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie "to propriety." Their set of things is entirely a replay of the old tune of "Doctrine of the Mean" of Confucius.

For the sake of realizing the revisionist line of "taking the three directives as the key link," the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party organizationally carry out on a large scale the activity to "call to office those who have fallen into obscurity." They distort the slogan of stability and unity, sabotage stability and unity with all ways and means, ignore Chairman Mao's five criteria for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, ignore the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and ask no question about the political and historical background of a person or the attitude of that person toward the great cultural revolution. They bring together some alien class elements,

unrepentant capitalist roaders and bourgeois intellectuals who have not been properly reformed to accumulate strength for the restoration cause and for launching counter-attack in revenge against the proletariat.

Confucius program for "returning to propriety" through "reviving states that have been extinguished, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity" sought to revive the states of the slave system which had been extinguished, restore the lost state power to the slave-owning aristocracy, and allow those slave-owning aristocrats on the decline to take over power again. The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party want to reverse the verdicts passed upon those capitalist roaders who had been criticized and exposed in the great cultural revolution, return them to power to restore the capitalist system. What they are doing is identical to the reactionary cause of Confucius to "revive states that have been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession has been broken and call to office those who have fallen into obscurity."

The tactic of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" used by the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is also the tactic of that "hypocrite" and "double-dealer" Confucius. When Confucius was not in power, he always stressed peace and mumbled that "the benevolent man loves people," and assumed the serene and dignified appearance of a gentleman. However, the moment he came to power, he revealed his hideous features and bloodily executed the reformist Shao Cheng Mao. This is also so with the unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party. When the situation was unfavorable to him, he outwardly admitted defeat, kept quiet, and assumed a pitiful and harmless look. He promised with great readiness that he would "rectify his mistakes" and "never reverse the verdicts." He used the counter-revolutionary tactic of "subduing one's self" to cover up his counter-revolutionary target of "returning to propriety." However, the moment he came to power, he revealed his ruthless features, launched counter-attack in revenge on a large scale, and vigorously practiced "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." His promise to "rectify his mistakes" and "never reverse the verdicts" was only a subterfuge of "concealment." Please note, what a striking resemblance his double-dealing features bear to the countenance of that "hypocrite" Confucius.

Enough has been said. These facts fully show how similar the reactionary program of the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party is to the reactionary program of Confucius.

Two thousand years ago, Confucius went against the trend of historical development. For the sake of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," he ran into snags everywhere. All his life he was chased from one place to another like homeless cur and eventually he ran yelping to his doom. In history, all those who emulated Confucius to practice restoration and regression never came to a good end. In ancient history, there were Lü Pu-wei who tried to turn back the wheel of hisory and Prince Liu Pi of Wu, who practiced regression. In modern history, there were the scandals of the restoration of the monarchy by Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chang Hsün's restoration. In contemporary time there were the big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and the traitor Lin Piao who practiced restoration and regression. They all came to an ignominous end.

Similarly, if those unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party who carry the signboard of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" of Confucius to call home the ghost of the revisionist line and capitalism still do not truly give up evil and return to virtue but still want to practice intrigues, they definitely will not come to a good end.

* * *

YOUNG AND OLD CADRES

Treat Young Cadres With Fervent Enthusiasm

by

Ch'i Chung-shan (戚仲山), Deputy Chief of Staff
of a Certain Regiment of Canton PLA Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1976)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will be disrupted." The leading bodies at all levels have practiced the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and large numbers of young cadres have vigorously stepped into leadership posts. As old cadres, seeing that there is no lack of successors to the Party's cause, we should feel happy deep down and should help with utmost revolutionary enthusiasm the progress and growth of young cadres, humbly learn from them and properly carry out revolutionary work together with them.

Welcome Those Latecomers To Come to the Fore

After I was made a deputy chief of staff, seven young cadres were successively promoted to leadership posts at the regimental level. Of them, five who were originally under me were successively appointed chief of staff. How should I treat these newly promoted young cadres? Ideologically I had gone through a heated struggle.

In May 1970, the higher level appointed work-training unit chief Comrade Ku Ho-liang as chief of staff. He joined the army ten years later than I. When I was the work-training unit chief, he was still a staff officer in the unit. When he came to assume direct leadership over me, I was at first unable to arrive at a right perception of things. Later, I repeatedly studied the "Communist Manifesto." I pondered such a point: Why was it that when Comrade Hsü Hsi-kuei, who joined the army one year earlier than I, was promoted as chief of staff and deputy regiment commander, I felt it a matter of course and a very reasonable step, but when Ku Ho-liang was promoted as chief of staff, I felt it rather abrupt and unreasonable? This showed that ideologically I had not made a thorough break with old traditions and concepts. Recalling on my own course of growth and those fellow fighters who laid down their lives for the revolution in the past, I felt a deep sense of shame. Those martyrs risked their lives and shed the last drop of their blood for the revolution without ever giving any thought of becoming the "chief" of this or that, but I took my seniority as capital. This was more than what I should do. As I thought of this, my head cleared.

I studied again Chairman Mao's teachings on the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, I recalled the scene of how in the period of supporting the left, I joined the local leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, with many revolutionary young fighters taking up leadership posts to add new blood to the

leading bodies and give a push to the uninterrupted development of revolution and production. I began to realize that promoting elite young cadres to leadership posts is a need of the revolutionary cause. If the ranks of cadres have not one crop of young people succeeding another, the revolutionary cause cannot be continued from generation to generation. As a Communist Party member, I cannot just think of myself but should constantly think of how to prevent the Party and the state from changing color. I must keep public interests in mind and welcome those latecomers who come to the fore.

Having made things clear to myself, I took the initiative to go and tell Comrade Ku Ho-liang my own course of ideological struggle and encouraged him to work boldly. I also summoned the chiefs and deputy chiefs of units at the headquarters and taught everyone to respect the leadership of the new chief of staff and support his work.

Through practice, I have come to realize that the old idea of "ranking according to seniority" could not be thoroughly overcome at one stroke. It will emerge again when certain actual problems are encountered, and repeated struggles must be waged against it.

In May 1973, Comrade Chou Ming-te took over as chief of staff. When he joined the army, I had already been a unit chief. When he first started as chief of staff, he showed greater respect for me. But as time went by, due to work requirements, he constantly allotted me assignments. At this time, I was not very happy. Once, the whole regiment moved in to survey the roads. Comrade Chou Ming-te told me, "Lead several persons to take a look at the roads." Hearing this, I felt antipathetic. Was it not I who used to tell you what to do in the past? Now you gave me orders without even saying "please." After my return from road surveying, I had scarcely put down my rice bowl when Comrade Chou Ming-te came again to hand me another assignment: "Go and check again how the company has progressed in evacuating the given area!" After hearing this, I was even more displeased. Back from a check of the evacuated area, I lay and tossed in bed but could not go to sleep.

I traced the whole course of life of Comrade Chou Ming-te from his joining the army as a fighter and a convoy leader to his becoming a staff officer and finally chief of staff. Before my eyes there rose the vivid image of a vigorous and rapidly growing young cadre. Today, he set store by the revolutionary cause and energetically and boldly carried out properly his leadership work. This showed that nurtured by the Party, this young seedling had gradually grown to maturity and could walk without the "crutches." This was a highly gratifying thing. But I just gave thought to whether I was respected or not. Did this not mean that I was haunted by the idea of ranking according to seniority? From then on, I not only obeyed the leadership of the young responsible comrade but also asked for more work on my own initiative. Once, when a military exercise with the company launching a night attack was organized, I asked for permission to go to survey the site for the exercise of my own accord. I drew up an exercise proposal and submitted it to the chief of staff for approval. When Comrade Chou Ming-te pointed out that I had made too simple arrangements for the conditions involved, I humbly accepted his view and revised the proposal accordingly.

"Take Care of" the Growth of New Forces

In the article "A Great Beginning," Lenin repeatedly taught us, "We should prudently study the new buds, treat them with utmost care and do everything possible to help their growth and 'take care of' these tender buds." Through studying Lenin's teaching and reviewing the practice of fighting together with the young cadres, I realized that as a comrade a bit older, I should "take care of" the growth of the new forces. This is an unshirkable responsibility.

At first, I thought that with the young cadres under me, I could not shirk the duty of training and helping them but as they had now become my superiors, it would do for me to just obey their leadership and do well what was within my own province. Later, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "All old cadres should welcome the new cadres with the utmost enthusiasm and care for them." I recalled that in the course of my growth to maturity after my participation in the revolution, many old commanders and old comrades showed me warm solicitude and patiently educated me. I realized that after the young cadres became my superiors, this was only a change in leadership relations but there was no change in the glorious duty vested in the old comrades to train and help young cadres, and we should warmly help the young cadres with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility to enable them to mature as fast as possible. After realizing this point, I took the initiative to pass on work experience to the young cadres and help them improve their ability for work.

Taking these several chiefs of staff for example, when they were first promoted, I worked out plans to give them help in light of their different circumstances. For instance, Comrade Shen Ming-kang was promoted from company political instructor to chief of staff and was not very familiar with work at the headquarters. I laid stress on helping him get acquainted with work at the headquarters. Toward the end of 1973, the army unit carried out winter camping training. For the sake of steeling Comrade Chou Ming-te, the Party committee made him "play the leading role." At that time, he was not sure of himself. I gave him an account of past experiences and lessons in organizing camping training and encouraged him to work boldly. During camping, as it was necessary to organize an exercise with the tank company to stage an attack, I studied Chairman Mao's military thinking and went deep into the site together with him to map out the tactical background and study the combat proposal. At this time, the Party committee decided that I should return to the barracks to look after things. A few days later, a telephone call came from the front telling me that an accident involving the collision of tanks took place during the rehearsal. Hearing this, I immediately rushed to the scene. On the one hand, I gave him encouragement, and, on the other, I joined him in analyzing the causes of the accident. It turned out that the accident was caused by too close a formation and the army unit's lack of a clear idea about the route of withdrawal from combat. This had something to do with my not having properly helped Comrade Chou Ming-te. When helping him formulate the exercise plan, I did not take into consideration how to withdraw from the battle.

When the young cadres lack practical experience, the old comrades should carefully help them. Therefore, I again joined him in drawing up a proposal

for the withdrawal of tanks from the battle. I also gave a demonstration on the spot, thus giving him a clear idea. In the two months of camping training, Comrade Chou Ming-te organized the whole regiment to successfully fulfill the tasks at the stages of marching in, grouping, group training and training at a given area. He considerably raised his competence for organization and command.

Learn from the Strong Points of Young Cadres

In the course of fighting together with the young cadres, I found that they had many strong points which were often what I lacked myself. We comrades a bit older should acquire such strong points of the young cadres as their sensitivity to new things, their high revolutionary enthusiasm, their great drive, etc., to make up for what we lack ourselves and continuously raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Director Wu Ch'i-jung of the political department of the regiment kept a tight grip on his study effort. I was his neighbor and often saw him study late into the night. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, for the sake of clearly understanding the question of bourgeois rights, he spent one week on repeatedly studying Critique of the Gotha Program, The State and Revolution and other works by Marx and Lenin. He also went to the Third Company to visit 35 cadres and fighters so as to have a clear idea of the manifestation and danger of bourgeois rights in the sphere of distribution and their influence on the cadres and fighters. He summed up and popularized four advanced models and personally wrote an investigation report, thus giving an impetus to the deepening of the study movement in the army unit.

In light of the young cadres' eagerness to learn and get ahead, I saw my own shortcomings. In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, I asked whatever I did not understand and strived to probe a bit deeper. In the course of studying Lenin's expositions on small production, to have problems clarified, I turned to Comrade Wu Ch'i-jung for advice on my own initiative. I also headed for the countryside to make an investigation. Thus, I had an initial clear understanding of certain problems through combining theory with practice. On this basis, I again linked my own ideological reality with an effort to fight self and criticize revisionism at the Party group meeting. I strictly required myself to comply with the five requirements set for Party members, strived to overcome the influence of small production, and raised my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

The young cadres are full of vim and vigor, and dare to think, to act and to blaze trails. In practice, I paid attention to learning such revolutionary spirit of theirs and consciously maintained and carried forward the kind of enthusiasm displayed by in the period of revolutionary war.

Young cadre and regiment commander Ting Tsai-hsien drew on the experience of fraternal units and suggested the building of an electrically operated rehearsal ground through self-reliance to improve the quality of training in army units. Concerning such a proposal, I formerly always thought that it was

too big a step taken with too many difficulties involved. Yet he said, "Making revolution cannot resemble the way a woman with bound feet walks. The bigger and faster the strides the better they are." He carried out what he said, worked with the squads, and fulfilled the task very satisfactorily.

Comparing the young cadres with my own state of mind, I felt that I lagged far behind. I was determined to learn from the young cadres, carry forward the daring death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary war and continue the revolution without stopping. I used to suffer from chronic myelitis and lumbago. The Party committee and other comrades were very concerned with me and they tried their best to exclude me from field program, but I always insisted on going of my own accord. When I was company commander in the instruction team, no matter how my back ached, I persisted in joining others in drilling, groping, crawling, rolling and fighting. Every Sunday I came to the kitchen to help. In the morning I did some sweeping and other cleaning work and went uphill to gather firewood. All the time I persisted in working together with the others. At noon one day, the firewood load I carried proved too heavy for me and my back ached beyond bearing. I had to take a rest after every few steps, but I stuck it out until I got home. In the afternoon, the comrades advised me to stay home and take a rest. I thought that to suffer a bit more of hardship and fatigue was a way to rid oneself of apathetic airs, and so I persisted in drilling myself together with the others. I constantly reminded myself: I am getting advanced in age and not so sound phsycially but I can't let my revolutionary spirit be dampened and must carry revolutionary work through to the end.

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OPEN-DOOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Inner Mongolian Research Institute Achieves Great Success in Open-door Research

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 15, 1976)

the institute of grassland research of the inner mongolian autonomous region has been successfully carrying out open-door research for the past few years. research workers from the institute have joined commune herdsmen in investigating problems that arise in production, thus contributing to the development of livestock breeding.

the research involves rational utilization, improvement, protection and cultivation of fodder grasses, investigation into the natural resources of the pastoral areas, the machines in use and other related subjects.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the research personnel of the institute criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line which isolated scientific research from the masses, production and practice, and have since persevered in the carrying out open-door research.

the institute organized its research personnel into service groups, one of which was sent to hsianghuang banner (county). cooperating with departments concerned in the locality, the group members collected scientific data on the grasslands and forestry throughout the banner within a short period. together with cadres and herdsmen of a production brigade, they trial-grew about ten hectares of fodder grasses and accumulated experience useful to the pastoral areas in cultivating grasses in drought periods.

researchers working in wushenchao people's commune were greatly inspired by the success of the local herdsmen achieved in expanding grasslands on the verge of deserts. in response to the request of herdsmen to help prevent growth of a local toxic weed, the researchers and commune herdsmen studied the growth and experimented with a kind of chemical weedicide. they succeeded in destroying over 80 per cent of the full-grown plants and all the young sprouts. as a result, the quality of the fodder grasses has improved. after two years of using the weed-killer spray, the output of fodder grasses increased more than five times. during the past five years, the research workers have successfully trial-grown productive, palatable perennial grasses to make sown grassland and spread the experience throughout the region.

in a production team's research base in the uchumucin banner, more than 66 hectares of land were sown to perennial forage grasses like dahurian and chinese wild rye. the latter yielded 2.1 tons of dry forage to the hectare, or four times the yield on natural grassland.

in a production team of the hsianghuang banner, the institute seeded nearly 66 hectares of grassland. the annual yields accounted for 10 percent of the production team's total mown grasses in 1974 and for 27 per cent last year.

rapid development of the sown grasslands meant an increase in the number of animals to more than 8,000 last year as against only 4,300 in 1971.

the research has also contributed to the improvement of varieties of grazing grass and forage crops. more than 20 fine strains of grass seed and four of forage crops have been successfully developed, and some 15 tons of seeds of fine strains produced for the local commune.

in the past few years, the institute has run short-term classes in banners, people's communes and production teams for nearly 1,000 herdsmen who have become the region's new technical force in building the grasslands.

WATER CONSERVATION

Water Conservancy Activities in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 15, 1976)

nearly a million commune members have been working on large scale farmland improvement and water conservancy projects in sub-zero weather since winter in the arid paicheng prefecture, kirin province, northeast china. along the banks of the taoerh, sunghua and nenchiang rivers, people have been breaking frozen grounds to build dams and dig ponds and canals. in hilly regions where there is little rain and no lakes or rivers, hundreds of well-sinking machines operated day and night.

since last autumn 3,000 new wells have been dug and equipped with electric pumps. the total length of newly dug water canals extends over 70,000 kilometres. some 307,000 hectares of land have been levelled and improved. the manpower devoted to capital farmland construction and the earth work done in the last five months equalled those for the three year period 1971-1973. the irrigated land in paicheng prefecture is 400,000 hectares, now amounts to 15 times than that in 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

more than half of the farmland in paicheng prefecture, which covers an area of 70,000 square kilometres and has 10 counties and a city, is subject to drought. rainfall in the months of july, august and september averages around 400 millimetres but evaporation in the area is more than 1,400 millimetres. in addition, the western part of the prefecture is frequently hit by sand storms. in the past, the people looked on this difficulty as insurmountable.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to learn from tachai, the local cadres and people's commune members criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. the criticism movements strengthened their determination to change nature and build up socialist agriculture. the prefecture has three rivers, five lakes and rich underground water resources, and in order to develop agriculture the people had first to be mobilized to undertake water control.

the power of the people is shown in the way they work and the projects they have built. the construction of the lungfeng reservoir in changling county, a project too big to be started previously, was launched last winter. 30,000 people with 30 tractors and

trucks and a thousand animal drawn-carts completed the work in 13 days. the two small hydro-electric power stations recently completed in tuchuan county had been planned to take two years to build by a special team. but the people decided to speed up the building. the number of people who turned out was four times the number originally planned and the construction went ahead so fast it was completed in two and half months.

In changling county, half the farmland is on arid hill slopes. local people's communes and production brigades sank and equipped 3,000 pump wells with self-raised funds. waiting still to be done was the levelling of the land and a number of subsidiary projects. the county party committee members took the lead and went to work alongside the people. they levelled and treated 67,000 hectares of land, and dug big and small water channels that stretch for more than 10,000 kilometres.

Lake "yuehliangpao", which is a fish producing area, lies in the northern part of taan county at the confluence of the taoerh and nerchiang rivers. before the water conservancy projects were built, frequent floods hampered the fish production in this large lake. during the great leap forward year of 1958, the cadres and people in the taan county decided to turn the lake into a reservoir that could irrigate 27,000 hectares of land as well as produce several thousand tons of fish a year. but very soon the work on the reservoir stopped as a result of the interference of liu shao-chi's line. the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius kindled the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members. using blueprints drawn up fifteen years before, they mapped out an all-round water conservancy plan and in 1974 started the construction. the work required the building of a reinforced concrete sluice with six gates that could take nine hundred cubic metres of water per second but the local people had never done construction on this scale. more than five hundred young peasants were chosen to do the work under the guidance of some technicians. they built while they learned and successfully completed the first stage. now two thousand people are working on the dam which will be completed before the ice melts this spring.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Excellent Situation in Iron and Steel Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1976)

china's major iron and steel enterprises report good production achievements in the first two months of this year on the basis of big increases in the fourth quarter of last year.

output in the fourth quarter of last year at the anshan iron and steel company, china's largest, was higher than in the three previous quarters of the year. production continued to climb in the first month of this year and the results in february were still better. output of ore, coke, steel and rolled steel all surpassed state targets.

the capital iron and steel company in peking topped the february quotas for steel, rolled steel, sintered ore, cast iron tubes, ferro-alloys and coke. production of iron ore, pig iron, aluminium products and many other items increased by a big margin in february compared with the same month of last year.

the fushun steel plant in northeast china fulfilled its january and february production plans ahead of schedule. output of steel rose by 14 percent and rolled steel by 13 percent over the same period last year. quality of products improved and consumption of raw material was lowered. four new products urgently needed by the state were put into production.

these new achievements were made during the nation-wide struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. under the leadership of party organizations at various levels, cadres, workers and technicians of these enterprises have assiduously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's important instructions, and vehemently criticized the revisionist programme and fallacies and absurdities engineered by that capitalist-roader who refused to mend his ways. as a result, their enthusiasm for socialism soared.

in line with chairman mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production", the workers and staff of the capital iron and steel company keep putting revolution in command of production.

the party committee of the no.1 rolling mill has made proper arrangements for workers to attend study courses by turns while ensuring normal production. as a result, the first two months' production plan

was completed ahead of time. the workers of the no.3 rolling mill often hold criticism meetings before shift and redouble their efforts in production. they topped the january-february production quotas and output of rolled steel last month was 13 per cent higher than in january.

the workers and staff of the fushun steel plant have called 590 meetings of criticism and written more than 5,000 articles and big-character posters. they are determined to increase production and refute the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the no.1 steelmaking shop this year has twice broken its daily output record of 548 tons, the highest new record topping 700 tons.

many factories and mines of the maanshan iron and steel company are vying with each other to boost production. braving rain and severe cold, workers of the nanshan iron mine have set all-time records in the output of ore and dressed ore.

CARPET PRODUCTION

Sinkiang Develops Carpet Production

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 15, 1976)

carpet production in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has greatly increased since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. output in 1975 was 9.4 times that of 1965, the year preceding the revolution.

the carpets are specially made to meet the needs of the people of uighur and other minority nationalities and weaving them is a traditional handicraft of this northwest china autonomous region. they are made of fine sheep wool, closely woven in fast bright colours and are soft and warm. the carpets are also used by the local people as wall decorations.

production was sabotaged by the reactionary ruling class before liberation. it gained a new lease of life after liberation alongside the region's general cultural and economic development with state help. since then there has been constant improvement in designs and craftsmanship. sinkiang carpets are sold in various parts of the country and are much prized in the foreign market.

apart from the state owned factories in hotien, a major carpet producer in the southern part of the region, the communes and brigades also engage in carpet making. the state departments concerned give them guidance as well as canvassing their opinions on how to raise quality and output.

with the new carpet factories set up during the cultural revolution in kashgar, in the western part of the region, output in 1975 was 51 times greater than in 1965.

TIBET

New Crops Appear on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 14, 1976)

emancipated serfs and agronomists in tibet have succeeded in growing cross-winter wheat on large tracts on what is known as the roof of the world. they now try to grow two crops a year or three crops every two years as against a single crop in the past.

their success has enabled formerly grain-deficient tibet to attain self-sufficiency in food. tibet's grain output in 1974 was 2.5 times that for 1958, the year prior to the democratic reform. last year's harvest was 8 per cent over 1974's in spite of natural adversities. a dozen tibetan counties have raised their per-hectare grain yield from 0.75 tons to 3 tons.

the emancipated serfs no longer believe in the fallacies that "nature is governed by divine will" put about by the reactionary ruling class to maintain serfdom. they have grown crops on "divine mountains", built water conservancy projects to lead "divine water" to irrigate farmland, and eliminated "divine pests" to reap good harvests. now they believe in science and have become confident of their own strength. many rural communes and their subdivisions have adopted new farming methods and the whole tibet autonomous region has scientific groups at work on agricultural production.

situated at an average 4,000 metres above sea level with an annual frost-free period of only 100 days, tibet used to grow one spring-sown crop a year such

as spring wheat, chingko barley or peas. to change over to two crops a year or to three crops every two years depends on advancing the time of sowing from the spring to the preceding winter to gain time for the second crop. the emancipated serfs and agronomists experimented with growing winter wheat at different altitudes and have succeeded in many places. now more than 50 counties in tibet are growing winter wheat on a total of 46,600 hectares.

scientific farming has replaced the century-old backward farming methods of sowing without weeding and applying fertilizer.

on the plateau, the day is long, solar radiation strong and the gap between day and night temperature wide. taking advantage of these natural conditions, the tibetan people have introduced and acclimatized maize, sugar beet, tobacco, tea and dozens of vegetables from other parts of the country.

some crops have yielded high output at altitudes formerly considered to be unsuitable for them. local people have achieved six tons of winter wheat per hectare in high cold areas at 4,300 metres above sea level. maize, broad beans, chestnuts and sunflowers are being grown at 3,800 metres and rape at 4,600 metres altitude. good rice yields have been secured at 2,000 metres. this has opened great new prospects for farm production on the tibetan plateau.

agricultural cooperation and later the people's communes have paved the way for transforming the farming methods on the plateau. the people's communes deploy manpower and materials and use the land in a scientific way. when they succeeded in growing winter wheat, they popularized it in large areas. they are also carrying out large-scale farmland improvement work and using new farm machines and tools to raise efficiency.

MARXIST-LENINIST BOOKS IN MINORITY NATIONALITY LANGUAGES

China Publishes Books Translated by Minority Nationality Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1976)

among the large number of marxist-leninist works and revolutionary pamphlets on politics, culture and art published in the last few years in minority nationality languages, fifty have been translated by worker-peasant-soldier students of the department of minority nationality languages of the central institute for nationalities.

with the help of teachers and the publishing department, the students have translated 117 works, totalling more than 8,800,000 words.

this achievement of the students is a result of revolution in education. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, students of this department had never translated a book.

the works translated into tibetan, mongolian, korean, uighur and kazakh include: "against opportunism and revisionism" by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, "the proletarian revolution and the renegade kautsky" and "the state" by lenin, "lin piao and doctrines of confucius and mencius", and "the story of the tachai people". the publication of these works helps spread marxism among people of minority nationalities, speed up the socialist revolution and construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the minority nationality areas.

since 1971, 600 worker-peasant-soldier students of more than ten nationalities, including han, tibet, mongolia, korea, uighur and kazakh, have been enrolled in the department of minority nationality languages of the institute. most of them are from slave or serf families and some were themselves formerly slaves.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 14, 1976)

ivar noergaard, minister for foreign economic affairs of denmark, and his party left here for shanghai by air this afternoon.

minister noergaard and his party arrived here by train yesterday for a visit to china by invitation. vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee liu tien-fu hosted a banquet that evening to welcome minister noergaard and the other distinguished danish guests.

while in kwangchow, the distinguished danish guests visited the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising and the hsinhua people's commune in huahsien county on the outskirts and went sightseeing round the city.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the guests were greeted and seen off by vice-chairman liu tien-fu and others. cheng to-pin, department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, made a special trip to kwangchow to greet the danish guests and accompanied them to shanghai.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Fetes Chinese Seamen

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1976)

president macias nguema biyogo negue ndong of equatorial guinea gave a grand banquet at the africa palace in bata on the evening of march 11 in honour of the crew of the chinese cargo ship "xingning" which had arrived at bata port, according to a report from malabo.

chinese ambassador hu ching-jui and the chinese

technical and medical personnel working in the country attended the banquet.

in a warm and friendly speech, president macias expressed welcome to the chinese crew. he said, "both china and equatorial guinea belong to the third world." "equatorial guinea attaches great importance to and highly evaluates the relations with china. the friendship between the two peoples is everlasting and unbreakable." he asked the captain of "xingning", yang feng-tuan, to convey the sentiments of the equatorial guinean people to the great revolutionary of our time chairman mao and the great chinese people.

then captain yang feng-tuan and ambassador hu ching-jui spoke at the banquet. the banquet hall was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on march 7, president macias, in the company of ambassador hu ching-jui, visited the chinese cargo ship to the warm welcome of the crew. the captain and political commissar chang kuo-hsien gave a banquet in honour of president macias.

the president was accompanied by minister of state mba oyono, governor of rio muni province ela ndong, and secretary-general of the ministry of foreign relations and friendship with other peoples ondo asi.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finland-China Society Holds 25th Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Mar. 15, 1976)

the finland-china society held its 25th annual meeting here yesterday. a report on last year's work of the society and a plan for this year's work were discussed at the meeting.

members of a new council of the society including former speaker of parliament v.j. sukselainen were elected at the meeting. urho kahonen was elected chairman of the society.

the report points out that the past year saw a further increase in mutual exchanges between finland and china and an increase in the membership of the society. by the end of last year, membership of the society exceeded 10,000.

chinese ambassador to finland chang tsan-ming was invited to attend and speak at the meeting.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

udvardi sandor, leader of the hungarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and the other members of the delegation left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ivan laszlo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the hungarian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Medicinal Herbs Study Group Concludes Visit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

a three-member study group on medicinal herbs from iraq wound up its study tour of peking and left here for southern parts of china before going home. the group has come to china for a visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

while in peking, the study group visited medical and pharmacological research institutions, pharmaceutical works and hospitals.

chiang hui-tien, vice-minister of public health, met with the study group on march 10.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and Government Delegation Leaves Vientiane for China

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Mar. 15, 1976)

a
delegation of the lao people's revolutionary party and the government of the people's democratic republic of laos left here by special plane this morning for the people's republic of china on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

leader of the delegation is kaysone phomvihan, general secretary of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao government. deputy leader is phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by nouhak phoumsavan, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier and minister of finance; phoumi vongvichit, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; khamtay siphandon, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier and minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the lao people's liberation army; sithone khommadam, vice-president, and khamsouk keola, vice-president and secretary-general, of the supreme people's council of laos; souvanna phouma, advisor to the government; and government ministers, members of the supreme people's council and high-ranking officers and officials.

meun somvichit, chairman of the vientiane provincial people's administrative committee, and phau phimphachan, chairman of the vientiane municipal people's administrative committee, were also present.

also present were su sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in laos, and other foreign diplomatic envoys to laos.

the leader and deputy leader of the delegation reviewed a guard of honour of the lao people's liberation army before departure.

Lao Party and Government Delegation
Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation with kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic, as leader and phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, as deputy leader arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon to rousing welcome of people in the chinese capital.

the delegation has come on an official and friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government.

welcoming the lao comrades-in-arms at the airport were hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and acting premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

china and laos are fraternal friendly neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the chinese and lao people have forged a profound militant friendship in their protracted revolutionary struggles. comrade kaysone phomvihan has come to visit china at the head of the party and government delegation following the nation-wide victory won by the lao people in their revolution. this visit will certainly further consolidate and develop the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and laos. today, peking was bathed in a joyful festive atmosphere under bright spring sunshine. the national flags of china and laos waved in the breeze and gay multi-coloured banners fluttered over the main thoroughfares. the tall buildings were hung with streamers bearing the

slogans: "a warm welcome to the lao party and government delegation excl." "a warm welcome to comrade kaysone phomvihan excl." "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from laos excl." "salute the heroic lao people excl." "long live the great friendship between the chinese and lao people excl." and "long live the great unity of the people in the world excl."

at 14:30, the special plane carrying the honoured guests from laos taxied to a stop at peking airport which flew the national flags of laos and china. as kaysone phomvihan, phoun sipraseuth and other lao comrades alighted from the plane, hua kuo-feng, yao wen-yuan, wu teh and other comrades went forward, cordially shook hands with them.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of laos and china. kaysone phomvihan, phoun sipraseuth and other comrades, in the company of the leading comrades of the chinese party and government, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

as the guests went round to meet the welcoming crowd, rifle-carrying militia men and women in neat formation saluted their comrades-in-arms from laos. young people performed dances of welcome. the airport resounded with cheers and the beating of drums and gongs. kaysone phomvihan and the other lao comrades repeatedly waved back to the welcoming crowd in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were wang kuan-lan, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administrative bureau; shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and kuo ying, chinese ambassador to laos.

thavone sichaleun, member of the lao party and government delegation and lao ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the lao embassy and other lao friends in peking, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to vientiane to greet the delegation, accompanied it to peking.

Composition of Lao Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

following is the composition of the delegation of the lao people's revolutionary party and the government of the lao people's democratic republic:

leader:

kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic.

deputy leader:

phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs.

members:

sisomphone lovanxay, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and vice-president of the supreme people's council;

sisavath keobounphanh, member of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, minister of the premier's office and general chief of staff of the lao people's liberation army;

maysouk saysompheng, member of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and minister of industry and trade;

sisana sisane, alternate member of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; and

thavone sichaleun, lao ambassador to china.

staff members:

khamphet phengmuont, member of the national planning committee and director of the office of the national planning committee;

soulima, director of the department of army budget;

bouasy, member of the bureau of study of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party;

khamphonh bouttakham, member of the command of the people's security defence forces;

khamnenh, director of the planning department of the national planning committee;

somsavath, cadre of the bureau of study of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party; and

pong sourinphoumi, cadre of the bureau of study of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party.

Comrade Chu Teh Meets Lao Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met with the lao party and government delegation. leader of the delegation is kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic, and deputy leader is phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs.

among the distinguished lao guests present on the occasion were members of the lao party and government delegation sisomphone lovanxay, sisavath keobounphanh, maysouk saysompheng, sisana sisane and thavone sichaleun, and staff members of the delegation.

present were chinese party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, yao wen-yuan and wu teh, and leading members of departments concerned, including keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, yu hui-yung and chang tsai-chien.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and all present had a group photograph taken together.

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yao Wen-yuan Hold Talks with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoun Sipraseuth

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting premier of the state council, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, held talks here this afternoon with kaysone phomvihan, leader of the lao party and government delegation, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic, and phoun sipraseuth, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the l.p.r.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs.

the talks were conducted in a cordial atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

taking part in the talks on the lao side were members of the lao party and government delegation sisomphone lovanxay, sisavath keobounphanh, maysouk saysompheng, sisana sisane and thavone sichaleun, and staff members khamphet phengmuont, soulima, bouasy, khamphonh bouttakham, khamnenh, somsavath and pong sourinphoumi.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned, including keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, fang yi, yao yi-lin, chang tsai-chien, han nien-lung, shen ping, chu chuan-hsien, chiu li-hsing and kuo ying.

CPC Central Committee, State Council Give Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Lao Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome all comrades on the lao party and government delegation. leader of the delegation is kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic, and

deputy leader is phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs.

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and acting premier of the state council, hosted the banquet.

attending the banquet were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yu hui-yung, minister of culture, and chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the national flags of the lao people's democratic republic and the people's republic of china were hung in the banquet hall and a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and laos prevailed. the band struck up tunes of welcome as kaysone phomvihan and phoun sipraseuth and other lao comrades, accompanied by comrades hua kuo-feng, yao wen-yuan and wu teh, entered the banquet hall.

acting premier hua kuo-feng and premier kaysone phomvihan spoke at the banquet (the full texts of their speeches will be released separately). their speeches, which were punctuated by warm applause, were followed by the playing of the national anthems of laos and china respectively. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and lao revolutionary songs.

present at banquet were thavone sichaleun, member of the delegation and lao ambassador to china, officials of the lao embassy and other lao friends in peking, and diplomatic envoys to china from various countries.

also present were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee wang kuan-lan and chin tsu-min;

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, shen chien, yao yi-lin, liang chang-wu, chen wei-chi, li pen-hai,

tseng sheng, an fan-chien, lu chin-tung, teng kang, shih shao-hua, hsiao tse-yao, yen chih-hsiang, huang tso-chen and wang ping-nan, as well as kuo ying, chinese ambassador to laos.

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

following is the full text of acting premier hua kuo-feng's speech at the banquet in honour of the lao party and government delegation here this evening:

respected comrade kaysone phomvihan,
respected comrade phoun sipraseuth,
comrades and friends,

the lao party and government delegation with comrade kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the people's revolutionary party of laos and premier of the government of the people's democratic republic of laos, as its leader and comrade phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party, vice-premier of the government and minister for foreign affairs, as its deputy leader has arrived in peking today for an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of our party and government. this is the first time since the fraternal lao people won the great victory of their revolutionary struggle that they have sent their honourable envoys to visit china and it fills us with great warmth and joy. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to extend to you our warm welcome and high tribute.

under the leadership of the people's revolutionary party of laos, the heroic lao people, defying brute force and difficulties, persevered in armed struggle to win independence for their motherland and liberation for their nation. after traversing an arduous and tortuous path, they finally defeated the u.s. imperialist aggression and domestic reactionary forces and established the people's democratic republic of laos, thus advancing the lao revolution to a new historical period. the victory of the lao people has greatly inspired the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their just struggle for independence and liberation. we heartily rejoice at this great victory of the fraternal lao people and once again extend our warm congratulations.

the lao people's brilliant course of struggle proves vividly that although the road of people's revolution is a tortuous one, final victory always belongs to the people. the people of a small or weak country can certainly defeat aggression by a big or strong country and win complete victory, if only they dare to take up arms and persevere in struggle.

after the establishment of the people's democratic republic of laos, the lao people still face the arduous task of defending and building the country. we firmly believe that, under the leadership of the people's revolutionary party of laos, the lao people who have been tempered and tested in protracted revolutionary struggle, upholding independence and self-reliance, will remove obstacles, overcome all the difficulties in their way of advance and build laos into a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, prosperous and socially progressive country.

comrades and friends,

the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. it is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this epochal tide is surging forward irresistibly. the great victories of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of laos, cambodia and viet nam are striking examples. at the same time, people also see clearly that in the world today the desperate contention for hegemony between the two superpowers is the cause of world intranquility. in particular, the superpower that hawks "detente" while extending its grabbing claws everywhere is stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations and attempting to bring more countries into its spheres of influence and play the hegemonic overlord. however, numerous historical facts have proved that whoever perpetrate expansion, aggression and hegemonism come to no good end. the daily awakening people of all countries are marching forward steadily in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism; the countries and people of the third world in particular are playing an ever greater role as the main force in the struggle. the chinese people will firmly stand together with the third world countries and people and the people of the whole world and together with them carry the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end.

comrades and friends,

an excellent situation prevails in china. having gone through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and

the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, china's proletarian dictatorship is more consolidated than ever, the people throughout the country are in high spirits and our socialist construction is developing vigorously. orioles sing, swallows swirl everywhere, and past scenes are transformed. at present, a revolutionary mass debate is going on in china in education, science and technology, literature and art and other fields. it is a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. through this debate, chairman mao's revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people and the situation in china will become better and better. in accordance with their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, are overcoming all difficulties and obstacles with full confidence and advancing victoriously along the road pointed out by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

comrades and friends,

laos is china's close neighbour. linked by common mountains and rivers, our two countries have lived together in friendship since ancient times. like the lantsang-mekong river, the traditional friendship of the chinese and lao peoples runs a long course from a remote source. the common struggle against imperialist aggression has bound our two peoples even more closely. now that the lao people have become masters of their own country, still better prospects have been opened up for further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we are sure that this highly significant visit to china by the lao party and government delegation led by comrade kaysone phomvihan will write a new chapter in the annals of sino-lao relations. we wish the delegation a completely successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the great victory of the lao people,

to continuous new successes of the lao people in their struggle to defend and build up the new laos,

to the revolutionary friendship and unity of the chinese and lao peoples,

to the health of chairman souphanouvong,

to the health of kaysone phomvihan, leader of the delegation,

to the health of phoun sipraseuth, deputy leader of the delegation,

to the health of all comrades on the lao party and government delegation,

to the health of all the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here excl.

Kaysone Phomvihan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech of premier kaysone phomvihan of the lao people's democratic republic at the banquet here this evening:

respected comrade hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and acting premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

respected comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c. p. c. central committee,

respected comrade wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c. p. c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

dear comrades and messrs. heads of diplomatic missions,

dear comrades and friends,

in the atmosphere of boundless joy at the definitive victory won by the lao people in the fight against the american imperialists and for national salvation and the founding of the people's democratic republic of laos, our delegation is very happy and honoured to represent the people's revolutionary party of laos, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the lao people on this official visit of friendship to the people's republic of china, our "reliable rear area."

at the moment when we step on the soil of socialist china, our delegation is very much encouraged by the extremely warm and cordial welcome given us by the fraternal chinese people, a true testimony to the great friendship and militant solidarity they have always shown to

our people. therefore, allow us first of all to express our sincerest thanks to the central committee of the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of china for this grand warm welcome organized in our honour.

on this occasion, our delegation wishes to convey the high salutations of militant solidarity of the people's revolutionary party of laos, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the entire lao people to comrade chairman mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people and beloved and respected friend of the lao people, to the chinese communist party, to the government of the people's republic of china and to the 800 million fraternal chinese people.

laos and china are two fraternal countries and close neighbours with common mountain ranges and waterways. since remotest times, our two peoples have always had solid relations. during several decades of revolutionary struggle, the peoples of our two countries have rendered each other sympathy, support and assistance. especially in the twenty-odd years of struggle of the lao people against the american imperialists and for national salvation, the communist party, the government and the people of china, inspired by the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, have always stood by the lao people, encouraged them and given them substantial and effective support and aid in their struggle for national salvation and also in the building of the liberated zone, the base of the revolution in the whole country, thus helping the lao people to surmount all the difficulties and trials and advance in firm steps toward the complete victory of today.

the people's revolutionary party of laos, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the multi-national lao people will never forget this profound cordiality full of comradely and brotherly sentiments and such precious support and assistance which the fraternal chinese communist party, government and people have accorded us throughout the process of our long and arduous revolutionary struggle.

dear comrades and friends,

this visit of the delegation of the people's revolutionary party of laos and the government of the people's democratic republic of laos takes place just at a time when the fraternal chinese people rejoice at the splendid results of the execution of the fourth five-year plan for economic development and vigorously and actively proceed to the execution of the fifth five-year plan. we fully rejoice at these results achieved by the fraternal chinese people and are convinced that, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, which has the distinguished

honour of having at its head the beloved and respected comrade chairman mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people, with an iron revolutionary spirit and limitless creative capacity, will win brilliant victories in the cause of building china into a country with a powerful socialist industry before the end of this century as was stipulated by the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

after waging a long and difficult struggle full of sacrifices against imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionaries, the heroic chinese people scored a very great victory in founding the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949. that was a historic event of extreme importance in the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people to march towards socialism. the victory of the chinese revolution was at the same time an event of profound international significance which considerably contributed to changing the worldwide relation of forces between the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces, a change in favour of the movement of struggle in all countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people have never ceased to develop their profound patriotism and spirit of solid relations with socialism, to promote the spirit of self-reliance and to form and strengthen the spirit of hard work and exemplary thrift in building their motherland, thus rapidly transforming china's physiognomy, turning the formerly semi-colonial, semi-feudal, "poor and blank" china into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, a developed agriculture, a powerful national defence and an advanced science and technology. the people's material and spiritual conditions of life have been improved step by step; the position and prestige of the people's republic of china in the international arena have been rising without interruption, thus exercising a great influence favourable to the struggle of the peoples in the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the lao people heartily rejoice at the great successes scored by the chinese people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. these successes clearly show the superiority of the socialist system and constitute a brilliant example for the lao people as well as the people of other countries fighting against poverty and backwardness and for progress toward the building of a healthy and prosperous life.

the lao people wish the great fraternal chinese people greater and more brilliant new achievements in the task of building the people's republic of china into a powerful socialist country, thus making her great contribution to the cause of revolutionary struggle of

the peoples of the world. the lao people firmly support the chinese people's struggle for the liberation of taiwan, sacred territory and integral part of the people's republic of china, and are convinced that this just cause of the chinese people will be crowned with success.

dear comrades and friends,

our delegation is very happy today to bring the tidings of the complete victory of the lao revolution to the fraternal chinese people, who have contributed considerably to this victory.

in 1975, taking advantage of the victories won in the process of the revolutionary struggle during the past thirty years, thanks to a direct local revolutionary situation, and seizing in time the very favourable historic moment resulting from the complete victories of the revolution in kampuchea and viet nam, our party led the people throughout the country in the violent uprising in coordination with a pressure by the military force and disintegrating mutinies of soldiers on the side of vientiane, in taking over power in various places within the zone under the control of the vientiane side, in suppressing the rightist army, the neo-colonialist administrative apparatus of u.s. imperialism in laos, and in the seizure of nationwide power by the people, thus leading to the abolition of the monarchy and the founding of the people's democratic republic on december 2, 1975. this event opens up a new era which augurs most brilliantly, an era in which laos really becomes independent and free, and the lao people are forever masters of their country and their destiny and build a plentiful and prosperous life. this is a great feat of historic significance, a most striking and far-reaching turning-point in the millennium of fighting for the defence and construction of laos.

the victory of the lao revolution is a victory for marxism-leninism in a small country with backward economy and culture, a victory of the tradition of militant, heroic, dauntless and indomitable solidarity and profound patriotism of the multi-national lao people under the leadership of the people's revolutionary party of laos.

the triumph of the lao revolution is that of the steadfast militant solidarity among the three fraternal peoples of laos, viet nam and kampuchea, who supported and helped one another in the struggle against the common enemies, in the interest of their respective countries. it is likewise the victory of the international solidarity of the forces of revolution and peace in the world.

the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of china have always given enormous and effective support and aid to the cause of the revolutionary

struggle of the lao people, making a weighty contribution to the present great victory of the lao people. permit me once again, on behalf of the people's revolutionary party of laos, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the lao people, to express here our profound gratitude to the chinese communist party headed by comrade chairman mao tsetung, beloved and respected friend of the lao people, to the government of the people's republic of china and to the great fraternal chinese people. we would also like to express once again our deep thanks to the other fraternal socialist countries, to the forces of peace and progress in the world which have given valuable support and assistance to the lao revolution and made a substantial contribution to the victory of this revolution.

although, in her forward march our people's democratic republic will have to tackle many difficulties resulting on the one hand from new manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and the aftermath of the war and colonialism-feudalism, and on the other hand from the fact that she has become an anti-imperialist outpost in southeast asia, we are firmly convinced that, thanks to the strength of the unity of the people in the struggle under the leadership of the people's revolutionary party of laos and active international support, our people will surmount all new trials and victoriously accomplish the cause of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, prosperous and socially progressive laos.

we ardently hope that, in this new stage, the fraternal chinese communist party, government and people will continue to give us their multi-form support and assistance.

the people's revolutionary party of laos, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the lao people are determined to further strengthen the relations of cooperation and mutual help between the people's revolutionary party of laos and the communist party of china, between the people's democratic republic of laos and the people's republic of china and between the peoples of laos and china. we will do our utmost to reinforce and develop the great friendship and militant solidarity between laos and china so that they will flourish eternally.

animated by the most profoundly cordial friendship and solidarity, i propose a toast

to more tremendous and splendid successes of the great chinese people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction,

to the ever-lasting fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the lao and chinese peoples,

to the long life of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of comrade hua kuo-feng,

to the health of comrade yao wen-yuan,

to the health of comrade wu teh,

to the health of the comrades and messrs. heads of diplomatic missions, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Agriculture Delegation Leaves for the Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1976)

a ten-member chinese agriculture delegation led by yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to the philippines at the invitation of the philippine government.

they were seen off at the airport by liang chang-wu, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

present was rafael a. gonzales, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Bankruptcy of Soviet Hegemonism in Egypt

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1976)

egyptian president sadat solemnly proposed at the egyptian people's assembly yesterday the abrogation of the egyptian-soviet "friendship and cooperation treaty". this signifies the bankruptcy of soviet hegemonism in egypt and a great victory for the egyptian people in the struggle against hegemony.

the treaty signed in may 1971 was imposed on egypt by podgorny who went to cairo to carry out the treacherous trick. practice proves that the soviet revisionists tried to dominate egypt through this treaty so as to contend with the other superpower in the middle east. the so-called "friendship" and "cooperation" of the soviet revisionists are merely synonyms for domination and expansion; they are all whopping lies.

under article 8 of the treaty, the soviet union should supply egypt with arms, helping her to eradicate the vestige of israeli aggression. but when egypt set 1971 as a "decisive year" of recovering the lost lands, the soviet union repeatedly refused egypt's urgent requests for arms, thus making a failure of the "decisive year" campaign. could this be called "friendship" and "cooperation"? at the critical moment of the 1973 october middle east war, israel received a steady replenishment of american arms, whereas the soviet union perfidiously stopped providing egypt with arms and ammunition. could this be called "friendship" and "cooperation"? what is particularly vicious is that the soviet revisionists not only refused to replenish egypt with arms she had lost in the war but also pressed for repayment of debts when egypt was in economic difficulties. again, could this be called "friendship" and "cooperation"? of late, they flagrantly stopped supplying egypt with spare parts of arms and prevented egypt from getting them from other channels. thus the arms which egypt bought from the soviet union at high cost with foreign currency have become scrap iron. could this be called "friendship" and "cooperation"?

in these circumstances, what value does it have for egypt except as shackles? therefore egypt is wholly justified to throw away these shackles, and she will have the support of the people of all countries.

at the recent 25th soviet party congress, brezhnev, the chieftain of the new tsars, glibly talked about the soviet "principled line" "reflected" in the soviet-egyptian "friendship and cooperation treaty", and alleged that the treaty "is a long-term basis for relations

between the two countries" and "conforms" with the interests of the two countries. it turns out that the new tsars wanted to dump outmoded munitions with the help of the treaty and carry out aggression and expansion under the cloak of "friendship" and "cooperation". just as pointed out by president sadat on several occasions, the soviet union wanted "all commands" of egypt, to be her "master" and "political guardian", and make the egyptian leaders "marionettes". such is the soviet "principled line" "reflected" in the treaty.

but, egypt is an independent country and the egyptian people have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. in recent years, the egyptian people have waged a tit-for-tat-struggle against the soviet acts of hegemonism and unmasked this "arab's natural ally". now, egypt's termination of the egyptian-soviet "friendship and cooperation treaty" has again stripped off the new tsar's mask of "friendship" and "cooperation". like the expulsion of some 20,000 soviet military personnel in 1972, it demonstrated the egyptian people's desire and demand for safeguarding their sovereignty and independence; it vividly reflects the new awakening of the egyptian people. what the soviet revisionists have done in egypt serves as good material for learning by negative example. it enables the peoples of more arab and other third world countries to see clearly the true features of soviet hegemonism and not to be taken in by the new tsars who carry out aggression and expansion everywhere under the cloak of "socialism".

CHINA AND THAILAND

Delegation of Chinese Scientific and Technical Association Leaves Bangkok for Home

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Mar. 14, 1976)

the delegation of the scientific and technical association of china with wang shun-tung as leader and chen feng-hui as deputy leader left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to thailand.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were sukhum sritanyaratana, chairman, and pradith cheosukul, ex-chairman, of the scientific society of thailand.

lu tzu po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

during its stay in thailand, the delegation visited some scientific research institutions, universities, factories, villages and places of historical interest. the delegation was warmly received wherever it went.

in the course of their visit, the members of the chinese delegation had broad contacts with thai scientists. the scientists of the two countries exchanged experience on science and technology, enhancing mutual understanding and friendship.

the chinese delegation was honoured at a dinner given by foreign minister chatichai choonhavan on march 5. the leader of the chinese delegation wang shun-tung held a reciprocal dinner yesterday to thank the hosts for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegation.

the chinese delegation arrived here on february 22 at the invitation of the scientific society of thailand.

CHINA AND UN

UN Special Committee Meets to Discuss Revision of Charter

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 13, 1976)

the special committee on the charter of the united nations and on the strengthening of the role of the organization met for the first time between february 17 and march 12 to review and discuss the revision of the u.n. charter.

in the general debate, representatives of many countries refuted the absurd arguments of the superpowers, and soviet union in particular, which oppose revision. soviet representative kolesnik blatantly declared that the soviet delegation's "opposition to revision of the charter remains unchanged." he alleged that revision is "unnecessary, unrealistic and dangerous," and will "lead to hostility, confrontation and disillusionment" and "a weakening of mutual confidence and understanding".

the liberian representative pointed out the charter is by no means immutable, and that without a review and revision of the charter the united nations will be unable to cope with the drastically changed world situation. she recalled that some of the permanent members of the security council have used the unfair

stipulations in the charter to justify their abuse of the veto right to realize their own interests at the expense of the majority of the u.n. members.

the venezuelan representative said that the majority of the u.n. members favour revision of the charter. he noted that many third world countries which won independence after protracted struggles against colonialism wanted to be treated as equals in this world organization.

the romanian representative said that the united nations must in its activities reflect the historical changes in three decades of its history, consider enlargement of the power of the general assembly and improve its work to facilitate its members to discuss and decide on questions.

chinese representative ho li-liang reiterated that the chinese delegation is in favour of reviewing the u.n. charter and making the necessary amendments. she said that the situation within and outside the u.n. has changed, and it is only natural that the charter should be amended accordingly to suit the changed situation. she noted, "it is precisely because many medium and small countries have called for a change in the unjustifiable situation of super-power manipulation of the u.n., and for the implementation of the principle of the equality of all states, big or small, that for many years, and especially for the last ten years more and more medium and small countries have been demanding the necessary review and revision of the charter." she said that the superpowers mortally fear and try their utmost to resist the trend of reviewing the charter. one of them has stood in unjustifiable and desperate opposition to the review of the charter. it wilfully slandered those countries which stood for a review of the charter as so-called "reactionary forces" "seeking to undermine the u.n." what it fears is that it will be deprived of its privilege to abuse the veto. yet a review of the charter is the general trend and popular demand. the advance of this general trend is something no one can resist.

the discussion on the formation of a working group encountered new obstacles put by the superpowers. only after a resolute struggle by representatives of the majority of countries, did the meeting decide to form a working group comprising all members of the special committee, to study the views and recommendations of various countries on a review and revision of the u.n. charter and strengthening of the role of the organization. the soviet representative unjustifiably argued that the task of the working group "is not clear" and that "the condition is not yet ripe". many representatives powerfully refuted the soviet view.

with the support of the majority of the representatives, the working group was finally set up. the arbitrariness of the soviet union only provided new proof of its sinister design to lead the special committee astray and to undermine its work.

in the activities of the working group, representatives of the superpowers continued to adopt a position opposed to the representatives of medium and small countries. the soviet representative once again came out against revision of the charter, asserting that the revision proposals are "unacceptable"; furthermore, he used discussion as an opportunity to peddle the idea of sham disarmament, saying that "disarmament" is the cornerstone and aim of the u.n.

many representatives rebuffed the nonsense of the soviet representative. some declared that to demand revision of the u.n. charter is the inalienable right of the u.n. member countries. they demanded that the u.n. should let the third world countries play a more important role in the decision-making, the medium and small countries really enjoy proper rights in the u.n. affairs, and that the veto right of the permanent members of the security council should be re-examined so that effective measures be taken to end the abuse of the veto by big powers.

chinese representative ho li-liang said that serious consideration should be given to the views put forward by many representatives based on the u.n. purposes and principles, such as to enlarge the right of the u.n. general assembly, reduce the right of the security council and limit or revoke the veto right of the permanent members of the security council. she also refuted the groundless slanders of the soviet representative against china on the question of disarmament and exposed the arms expansion and war preparations by the superpowers under the smokescreen of disarmament.

in the discussion on march 12 to approve the special committee's report on the work of this session, which is to be submitted to the 31st session of the u.n. general assembly, many representatives demanded the inclusion in the report of a proposal calling on the general assembly to decide on the maintenance of the special committee and to authorize it to continue its work. the soviet representative and a few others tried to obstruct this move by resorting to sophistry. but, they failed again.

the result of the special committee meeting shows that the just struggle of the majority of u.n. member states for revising the u.n. charter is gaining momentum, which the superpowers cannot hold back.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Surinam Declares 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Mar. 14, 1976)

surinam minister of home affairs cornelis desire ooft announced recently that his government has decided to extend the country's territorial waters to 200 nautical miles, according to a paramaribo report.

surinam has an atlantic coastal line of more than 300 kilometres. by establishing the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, the newly-independent country is resisting maritime powers that have all along dispatched their ocean-going fishing fleets to plunder marine resources in the waters adjacent to surinam.

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REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

The Negation of the Revolution in Literature and Art Is for Restoring Capitalism

by

the mass criticism units of Peking University and Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1976)

The struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao is gaining momentum. The revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" cast forth by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has not only launched vengeful counter-attacks against the proletariat in educational, scientific and technical circles but also whipped up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles. Their spearhead is directed against the great leader Chairman Mao. They frenziedly attack Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art, the revolutionary model theatrical works, and proletarian leadership over literature and art for the purpose of reversing verdicts on the 17-year long revisionist line in literature and art in a vain attempt to attain the criminal aim of restoring capitalism from the theatrical stage to the political stage.

The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts must be beaten back determinedly in order to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to adhere to the orientation of the revolution in literature and art, to consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of this revolution, and to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

I

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party slandered that "it is a question of the line" that a mess had been made of the revolution in literature and art. This was immediately echoed by someone else who shouted, "If the question of the line is not resolved, it is not possible to boost literature and art." Others openly suggested that literature and art in those 17 years be "re-evaluated." Our clearcut answer to such revisionist absurd arguments is: "Stop your windy nonsense! Look you, the world is being turned upside down."

Whether or not the proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art is correct and whether the present is better than the past or "the present is not as good as the past" are major issues of right and wrong. Efforts must be made to distinguish clearly between the two.

During the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters exercised leadership in literary and art circles and pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They "enthusiastically promoted feudal and capitalist art but not socialist art." The old Ministry of Culture had actually become "the ministry of kings, princes, generals and ministers, the ministry of scholars and beauties or the ministry of foreign mummies." As part of the superstructure, literature and art were devoted neither to serving the workers, peasants and soldiers nor to serving proletarian politics, socialism and the socialist economic base. On the contrary, they played a destructive role. Would it do if such literature and art were not revolutionized? Certainly not.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletariat truly seized back leadership in literary and art circles, thus fundamentally destroying the predomination of this revisionist line in literature and art. The revolution in literature and art exemplified by revolutionary model theatrical works has been instrumental to the profound transformation of drama, literature, films, music, dance, ballad singing and story telling, and fine arts, and has brought about profound changes in orientation, line, creative ideas, artistic form and the building of the rank and file in literature and art.

Let us take a look at the literature and art stage today, which is no longer dominated by kings, princes, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties. They have been replaced by the shining heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. The history which had been reversed for thousands of years has been reversed once again.

Our literature and art reflect the fighting course of the Chinese revolution, depict the splendid scenes of of socialist revolution and construction, tell of the life of workers, peasants and soldiers marked by heated struggle, praise the sturdy growth of revolutionary new things, and extol the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The many fine literary and art works are like sharp swords swung in the vast battlefield for the criticism of the bourgeoisie; they are like clarion calls inspiring millions of prople to advance valiantly along the road of continued revolution.

The more than 10-year long revolution in literature and art has experienced countless difficulties and frustrations while cutting its way through brambles and thorns. Now, it is like a garden laden with fruits during the spring season.

Great advances have been made in different forms of art, and there has been constant improvement in the quality and quantity of art. Inspired by revolutionary model theatrical works, a large number of fine artistic works have come to the fore with their ideological and artistic achievements raised to a level unmatched by any earlier work. Feature films which are stronger in ideological and artistic features have also emerged in great numbers. Meanwhile, spare-time literary and art creations by the workers, peasants and soldiers have developed vigorously, and in literary and art performances, the stress is put on the grassroots units. Literature and art are advancing triumphantly in the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving proletarian politics and serving socialism and have become powerful instruments for consolidating the socialist economic base and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Can this be mentioned in equal terms as the situation that existed in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, when poisonous weeds grew everywhere, the monsters could dance unrestrained, literature and art were geared to serving only a few people, and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat?

The present situation in literary and art circles as a whole fits well with the lines: "The city, a tiger crouching, a dragon curling, outshines its ancient glories; in heroic triumph Heaven and earth have been overturned." But the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts obstinately keep to the reactionary bourgeois stand and attack by saying that the problem of the line in literature and art has been solved. This just shows that what they want to practice is precisely the revisionist line which runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In order to negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the excellent situation on the literary and art front, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has fabricated the rumor that "model theatrical works are performed before empty seats." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts assume the airs of "pleading for the people," alleging that "the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are dissatisfied with the present state of literature and art." Their attack on the revolution in literature and art has really reached the point of resorting to any tactic whatever that they find useful.

Facts are more convincing than eloquent theories. Let us hear the response from the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They say: "In the past, the more theatrical works we saw, the madder we became. But today, the more theatrical works we see, the more delighted we are." Revolutionary model theatrical works have become more popular than ever with the people. Their sonorous and unrestrained tunes have spread to north of the Great Wall and south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and are ringing over thousands of mountains and rivers. The facts vividly show that the revolution in literature and art has become deeply entrenched among the masses and has their warm support.

Of course, like all other new things, the revolution in literature and art is still growing and moving on. Our achievements in literature and art still lag behind the fervent desires of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the rapidly developing excellent situation, and call for our continued exertion. But the orientation and line of the revolution in literature and art we adhere to are entirely correct. The broad masses of the people hope we will continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and create more and better works.

However, those bourgeois lords who have vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts look at the revolution in literature and art with an extremely sordid mind. It was precisely these persons who frantically applauded and loudly cheered the feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art during the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. When revolutionary model theatrical works were staged, they either boycotted or ridiculed them. In their eyes, the workers, peasants and soldiers mean nothing. Today, they have launched vengeful counter-attacks against proletarian literature and art under the pretext of "developing" them. Doesn't this phenomenon precisely reflect the shameless face of the bourgeoisie and their forlorn wail when confronted with the fruit of victory of the revolution in literature and art? They act like an ostrich with its head buried in the sand, and are fundamentally unable to see or recognize the excellent situation of the proletarian revolution in literature and art. In their eyes, the new is not so good as the old, the present is not so good as the past, socialism is not so good as capitalism, and Marxism is not so good as revisionism. This is not strange to us at all, because they represent the bourgeoisie and the moribund and hopeless classes on the decline with no future.

The despicable trick employed by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party is in fact to carry out the reversal of verdicts for restoration in the name of opposing the "ultra Left." When he went to see the movie Chun Miao, before the show was over, he slandered this film as "ultra Left" and left in displeasure. People cannot help from asking: Why is it that a film so warmly welcomed by the masses would make him fly into a rage? It is because the film warmly sings the praises of the great proletarian cultural revolution, successfully portrays T'ien Chün-miao, a typical model of a generation of new people fostered by the great cultural revolution, and sharply criticizes those persons in authority within the Party taking the capitalist road. This hits him where it hurts.

His attack on the film as "ultra Left" discloses precisely his ultra Right stand. In his view, not only the picture Chun Miao but also the entire literary and art revolution as well as the entire great proletarian cultural revolution are "ultra Left." He has never admitted the existence of a revisionist line in literature and art in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution or of persons in authority within the Party taking the capitalist road. In a speech he made in 1960, he said that in the field of literature and art, "revisionism does not occupy an important place and the literary and art circles are correct under the leadership of the Party." Now he vociferously publicizes again the theme that "the present is not so good as

the past" in literary and art circles. In his view, it was a great blunder to launch this great political revolution for the proletariat to oppose the bourgeoisie--the great cultural revolution, and it is "ultra Left" to criticize the capitalist roaders. How can this capitalist roader still on the capitalist road bear to see again the scene of the criticism of the capitalist roaders by the revolutionary masses on the screen? After all, all beings grieve for their fellow beings! Although Tu Wen-chieh is criticized in the film, the pain is felt by that unrepentant capitalist roader. He verbally curses the "ultra Left" but works for restoration. He repeats over and over again that he will "never reverse the verdicts," but actually he is discontent with the great cultural revolution and wants to settle old scores.

As soon as he concocted and cast forth "taking the three directives as the key link," he directed some people to go everywhere to fan the wind, kindle the fire and spread rumors. They smugly said that "now is the opportune moment." They held meetings and prepared materials for reversing verdicts, and even induced and coerced some old intellectuals in literary and art circles to write letters to make false charges and attack Chairman Mao's line and policy in literature and art. When this failed, they directed other people to write such letters on their behalf. And so on and so forth. The result was that a foul atmosphere prevailed for a time. Their counter-attacks in revenge against the proletariat were most frantic indeed!

Singing the tune of opposing "ultra Left" after that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles wantonly spread the fallacy that "the present is not so good as the past" and clamor for a "reappraisal" of the literature and art of those 17 years. Their objective is to negate the entire literary and art revolution, negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, "reverse" literature and art back to the sinister revisionist line in literature and art in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, and once again turn literature and art into the hotbed for corroding and poisoning the masses and for preparing the restoration of capitalism. However, reversal of verdicts and restoration go against the will of the people, and in the end they can only be a daydream.

II

Model revolutionary theatrical works are fruits of victory in the implementation of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and of the proletarian revolution in literature and art. How to assess model revolutionary theatrical works is the focal point of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the literary and art field. Valuable and rich experiences have been accumulated in the course of developing model revolutionary theatrical works. This is of universal significance in guiding the creation of socialist literary and art works.

With an ulterior object in view, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has said that model revolutionary theatrical works are like "blooming of one flower alone." When the west wind blows, cold rain comes. There have emerged all sorts of absurd arguments such as "only one form, one method, one

tune and one kind of model theatrical works" won't do and experience in creating model revolutionary theatrical works "restricts the creative spirit like the creative spirit like the 'tightening crown'." They try their utmost to attack the experience in creating model revolutionary theatrical works, deny their universl significance, disparage their guiding role, and distort their basic spirit. This is a salient reflection of how the bourgeoisie opposes the proletariat on the literary and art front. The spearhead of their attack is concentrated on this fundamental question of whether or not to take class struggle as the key link and make all-out efforts to mold heroic models of the proletariat in literary and art creation.

In creating literary and art works, should we take class struggle as the key link and strive to reflect the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in our country in different historical periods? This is a cardinal issue bearing on whether or not literature and art can become "a powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." Model revolutionary theatrical works firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, profoundly reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle carried out in different revolutionary periods under the leadership of the Party, sharply criticize opportunist lines of all descriptions, and warmly eulogize the great victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The basic experience gained in creating model revolutionary theatrical works is very fine.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has never grasped this key link of class struggle. Up to now, he still flagrantly says, "How can we talk about class struggle every day?" Is there really no class struggle in socialist society? People of the overthrown exploiting class are still around, and have not given up hope. Large numbers of petty bourgeois elements still exist. There are still many unreformed intellectuals as well as the force of habit and traditional influence of small production. The capitalist roaders within the Party are still on the capitalist road. Class struggle has not died out. Aren't these vivid facts showing the existence of class struggle?

Literary and artistic creation should firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, "concentrate such everyday phenomena, typify the contradictions and struggles within them," strive to reflect the actual class struggle and particularly the struggle waged by the proletariat and revolutionary people against the capitalist roaders, and reveal in a figurative and lively way the nature, target, task, and prospects of the socialist revolution.

Those absurd arguments which negate that literature and art should reflect class struggle are a reflection of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in literature and art and a reprint of the "theory of no conflict" under new conditions. As a matter of fact, these arguments are only a means by which the bourgeoisie opposes the proletariat. They want the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie to die out. As for their struggle against the proletariat, they never want it to die out--they not only "talk about it every day" but also "wildly" carry it out every day.

In literature and art, should we make great efforts to mold heroic models of the proletariat? This is an important question bearing on which class should after all occupy the literary and art stage and whether or not the proletariat should exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

The revolutionary model theatrical works carefully mold a group of heroic models of the proletariat, warmly eulogize the revolutionary spirit of communism, and profoundly criticize bourgeois ideas, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and other reactionary, decadent ideologies.

Another basic experience of revolutionary model theatrical works is to take "the praising of the tenacious, world-shaking and revolutionary proletarians" as the fundamental task of socialist literature and art. However, this, too, has been criticized and denounced by the revisionist absurd arguments. They allege that if all literary and art works create towering and perfect heroic images of the proletariat, they will lead to "similarity," "narrowness of subject matter" and "characters of the same type." This is an out-and-out slander of revolutionary literature and art. It is true that heroic images of the proletariat do have something in common, and that is the universality which all heroic images of the proletariat share. If there is no such "common" feature, how could they be heroic images of the proletariat! However, the revolutionary model theatrical works give expression to the universality of heroic images in their particularity, so that "every character is a typical model but at the same time an individual" with his own clearcut temperament and characteristics. How can they be "similar"? In the short span of ten and more years since their birth, the revolutionary model theatrical works have portrayed so many extensive and important subject matters and so many life-like heroic images. Why is it that some people should raise a hue and cry about the "narrowness of subject matter" and "characters of the same type"? To put it bluntly, these people vainly attempt to squeeze out the proletarian heroic characters from the literary and art stage so that they could bring the middle characters, backward characters and even reactionary characters to the center of the stage. This kind of argument is nothing more than a variety of the reactionary fallacies such as the theory of "writing about middle characters" and the theory of "opposition to subject matter as the decisive factor."

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party attacked the revolutionary model theatrical works as the "blooming of one flower alone" and as hindering the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom." This was followed by a theme to slander writing about class struggle and heroic characters as "one form" or "one tune" that hindered the development of literature and art, thus completely confusing public opinion and standing truth on its head.

The ideological content of the revolutionary model theatrical works, the images of their characters and their artistic style are so colorful and rich in variety that they have effectively given impetus to the prosperity and development of revolutionary literature and art. It is evident that the revolutionary model theatrical works have brought about the blossoming of a hundred flowers in revolutionary literature and art. Why is it that they have become the "blooming of one flower alone" in the eyes of that unrepentant capitalist

roader within the Party? Do the capitalist roaders really want a hundred flowers to blossom together in proletarian literature and art? No. History and reality both show that they represent the landlord and bourgeois classes and that they are consistently antipathetic and even hostile to the fragrant flowers of socialist literature and art. They consistently worship with the utmost sincerity feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art, relishing them and yearning for them.

Before the great cultural revolution, didn't that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party go all out to advocate that literature and art should be "light" and "harmless" and should "manifest the wisdom of kings, princes, generals and ministers"? What they wanted to spread was a feudal, capitalist and revisionist hodgepodge that corroded the masses, poisoned the people, lauded renegades and embellished the enemy. He even ordered that the literary and art circles should compose old theatrical works on a large scale to cover things from the three sage kings and the five virtuous emperors up to modern times, and that they should compose 360 plays so that with each play staged a day, they would last a whole year. This was an open attempt to enable kings and princes, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties to occupy the literary and art stage permanently so that the capitalist roaders could use literature and art to suppress the revolutionary people and enslave the masses 360 days a year.

Today that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party attacks the revolutionary model theatrical works as the "blooming of one flower alone" for the purpose of continuously pushing his past revisionist line in literature and art so as to plow under the fragrant flowers of proletarian literature and art, to encourage the growth of feudal, capitalist and revisionist poisonous weeds, and to turn literature and art into his tool for restoring capitalism. This is the essence of the question.

III

To push the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party calls for "consolidation" in "all fields." In literary and art circles, the banner of "consolidation" should be raised and the building of leading bodies and literary and art contingents should be "reversed" to the old road so as to launch a counter-attack in revenge against the proletariat in a vain attempt to change Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party talked at length about the question of cadres everywhere, but he tried his utmost to erase the five requirements for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and also the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. As for those new cadres who had taken up leading positions during the great cultural revolution, he always found fault with them and described them as good for nothing. In fact, he wished that he could finish them off at one blow.

Supported and incited by him, were there not some people in educational, scientific and technical circles who negated the leadership of the Party and who wanted to unhorse a group of revolutionary cadres accused as "laymen with no

enthusiasm for science"? Under the big stick of "consolidation," that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party slandered that the new leading bodies in literary and art circles were incompetent for this and that, and could not even run a literary and art periodical well. In the view of that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party, those who resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art were obstacles to his attempts at restoration in literary and art circles, and were naturally incompetent for this or that kind of revisionism. Therefore they should be "purged."

In the meantime, they went all out to enumerate and talk about the merits of the former Ministry of Culture. They held it in high esteem and vainly attempted to install in office those "who knew the ropes," and were "enthusiastic" for restoration with "strong determination and a death-defying spirit" so as to enable them to once again usurp leadership in literary and art circles and turn the cultural departments into organizations such as the Petofi Club. If this plot were allowed to be carried out, the bourgeoisie would once again exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in literary and art circles. What a dangerous situation it would be!

On the question of literary and art ranks, what that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party calls "consolidation" is to strangle the new forces emerging from the revolution in literature and art and pull the entire literary and art ranks back to the old revisionist road.

Tempered in the great cultural revolution and through the practice of literary and art revolution, a contingent that adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art is in the course of taking shape step by step, and many literary and art neophytes who have emerged from among the workers, peasants and soldiers are sturdily maturing. Delightful changes have occurred in the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of literary and art workers who conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and have gone deep into the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to take the road of integration with workers and peasants. Their learning from, writing about and acting the part of the workers, peasants and soldiers is welcomed and supported by the masses.

However, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles attacks this literary and art contingent of "inability to stage plays" because of its "low level." Speaking in terms of high or low "level," different classes have entirely different criteria. In the opinion of the proletariat, ability to correctly portray and wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers stands for high level. Proceeding from their class prejudice and artistic interest, the bourgeoisie always try their utmost to exclude proletarian things. Their attack of the revolutionary literary and art workers as "low in level," is due not to their concern for the growth of this contingent, but to their vain attempt to "purge" off the revolutionary new forces and incorporate them into their revisionist orbit. But this is nothing more than a wishful thinking.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party also tried his utmost to obstruct and oppose the ideological transformation of literary and

art workers by vigorously whipping up the "vocational typhoon" and advocating the "white and expert" road. Therefore, that absurd argument that "either a black or red line will do so long as it can train people and yield results" was rather popular for a time.

As the hereditary territory of the exploiting classes, the literary and art front has long been under the pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. In the 17 years prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the rule of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, many comrades "behaved like bureaucrats and lords, did not draw close to the workers, peasants and soldiers, and did not go to reflect the socialist revolution and construction." After the great cultural revolution, the literary and art workers have made progress to varying extents in remolding their world outlook. However, the bourgeois political viewpoint, idea of bourgeois rights, bourgeois literary and art ideology, and the bourgeois way of life still exist to a serious extent. Without changing this state of affairs, it will not be possible to shoulder the historical mission of the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

Just as Lu Hsün said, "The fundamental question lies in whether or not the writer is a 'revolutionary'." Revolutionary literary and art workers should bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "the intellectuals should continue to transform themselves." They should make further efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, adhere to the correct orientation of the revolution in literature and art, persistently take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, and constantly use proletarian ideology to vanquish bourgeois ideology. This is the road literary and art workers must take in order to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By whipping up the "vocational typhoon," that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party seeks to lure the literary and art workers into giving up ideological transformation and following them to take the evil path of revisionism. The capitalist roaders stand on the side of the bourgeoisie, oppose the ideological transformation of the ranks of bourgeois intellectuals and the reform of the contingent of literary and art workers. In essence, they want to contend with the proletariat for this contingent on behalf of the bourgeoisie in a vain attempt to turn the literary and art workers into their social basis for the restoration of capitalism.

The Right-deviating wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party in literary and art circles is neither isolated or accidental. It is the component of the revisionist line pushed by him, which runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They try to recapture this important battlefield of public opinion--literature and art--and make it serve their capitalist restoration.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party had followed Liu Shao-ch'i prior to the great cultural revolution in stubbornly pushing the revisionist line in literature and art. His past words and deeds in favor of revisionism and what he has been doing in pushing revisionism after taking up office again are imbued with the same spirit. His promise that he will "never reverse the verdicts" is fundamentally unreliable.

The capitalist roader is still on the capitalist road. This is determined by the nature of the reactionary class he represents. The facts tell us that throughout the historical period of socialism, class struggle "will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." The struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is actually the continuation and deepening of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the literary and art front. It is also the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. We must especially study properly Chairman Mao's theses on classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the period of socialism. We must study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution, firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, uphold the Party's basic line, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must persistently carry out revolution in literature and art, and work for the development and prosperity of revolutionary literature and art.

Let us fight fearlessly and carry the struggle for hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end!

* * *

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Is Guiding Us in Our Advance

by

the CCP Committee of Yent'ai Prefecture, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1976)

In the mass movement to learn agriculture from Tachai, we -- in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings -- maintain the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, deeply carry out the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, strengthen the construction of the leading body, mobilize the broad masses of people, actively criticize revisionism and capitalism and vigorously practice socialism, thereby greatly accelerating our tempo of learning agriculture from Tachai. Ten of the seventeen counties and municipalities in the prefecture have stepped into the front ranks of Tachai-type counties. The average per-mow grain output in the whole prefecture has reached 800 catties, double that before the great cultural revolution. Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery have developed in an all-round manner, the collective economy continues to develop and strengthen, the people's standard of living is rising yearly, the socialist camp is getting stronger and stronger and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more and more consolidated. Facts have proved that: Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the pointer of our advance as well as the guarantee of our victory. So long as we are able to implement resolutely the lines, policies, directives and the work methods laid down by Chairman Mao, we shall certainly be able to keep on scoring victories in this mighty revolutionary movement of learning agriculture from Tachai and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

The Great Cultural Revolution Is a Powerful Impetus to the Movement To Learn Agriculture from Tachai

Looking back on the road taken by our prefecture in learning agriculture from Tachai, we have realized that the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a powerful impetus to the in-depth development of the movement to learn agriculture from Tachai. The movement to learn agriculture from Tachai is a new socialist thing flourishing and developing in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, we also learned from Tachai. However, owing to the interference of the revisionist line, we were not at all clear about what kind of model Tachai was and what we should learn from Tachai. Some comrades mistakenly thought that "so long as grain production increases, we can say we have learned from Tachai." So, they invariably grasped production for the sake of production and made no efforts to grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two roads. Consequently, the masses were not properly mobilized and agricultural production developed slowly. After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially after the Agricultural Conference of the Northern Areas, we have -- in the light of actual conditions -- conscientiously studied the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, studied the line, policies, directives and work methods laid down

by Chairman Mao, and unremittingly criticized revisionism and capitalism and the erroneous ideas of arrogance and complacency and staying in an old rut. The broad masses of people and cadres continue to heighten their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and see the orientation more and more clearly. A spectacular mass movement of learning agriculture from Tachai has really taken shape.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we studied the relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, summed up the experience of our prefecture in learning agriculture from Tachai and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thereby further establishing the thought of taking agriculture as the foundation, and raising our consciousness of learning agriculture from Tachai. Our prefecture has a population of nine million, of whom more than 90 percent are peasants. It is an important producer of grain, edible oil, fruits and fish. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The development of agriculture is directly linked with the development of the socialist economy. In a year when there is an increase in agriculture, there will be a development in industry and in the national economy as a whole; when there is a poor harvest in agriculture, the development of industry and the national economy as a whole will be impeded. If there is an increase in agriculture, there will be initiative in all lines of work; if there is no increase in agriculture, national construction will be dragged backward. Through study, we have realized that placing agriculture to the fore and implementing the policy of arranging the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry is a problem of a fundamental importance. Whether or not we grasp learning agriculture from Tachai has a direct bearing on the development of China's national economy, the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have gradually raised our cognition of Tachai's basic experience and the great revolutionary mass movement of learning agriculture from Tachai. Tachai is an advanced model in carrying out the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right through to the basic level in the countryside and in building socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Learning agriculture from Tachai is another great revolutionary mass movement after the agrarian reform, co-operativization and communalization in the countryside. The advanced units in learning agriculture from Tachai in our prefecture, such as Hsiatingchia production brigade of Huanghsien county, and Niehchia production brigade of P'englai county, grasped the basic link in learning from Tachai. They have undergone a profound transformation in such aspects as politics, economy, ideology and culture: Socialist relations of production continue to consolidate and develop, a socialist modernized big-scale agriculture is in sight, new socialist things are constantly surging forth, a socialist new type of peasants is growing up and maturing, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is more and more firmly occupying the ideological and cultural grounds in the countryside, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. These facts show that learning agriculture from Tachai is a mighty socialist revolutionary movement by means of which the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie and socialism defeats capitalism in the countryside. In order to obtain a victory in this movement, we must, as Tachai did,

take class struggle as the key link, firmly adhere to the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production and maintain the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. In a word, we must grasp the key links and conscientiously learn from Tachai.

Consciously Uphold the Party's Basic Line

In the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction will always be the struggle between the two classes, that is, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist and the capitalist roads. In learning from Tachai, we must, as Tachai does, conscientiously implement the Party's basic line and policies, deeply develop the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, thoroughly carry out education in the Party's basic line and continue to raise the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of peasants. For the past several years, we have grasped the principal contradiction, that is, the struggle between the two classes and the two roads and used the powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry out a sustained attack on the class enemies and capitalism and push forward the continuous development of the movement to learn agriculture from Tachai.

In the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, we have always aimed the spearhead of the struggle at the small handful of class enemies. From the huge amount of facts in the countryside, we can clearly see that the class enemies are using every means and taking every opportunity to sabotage the learning of agriculture from Tachai and most of them hide behind the scenes and use the spontaneous force of capitalism among some rich peasants to incite capitalism and sabotage the collective economy. Because of this, we perseveringly rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants and boldly mobilize the masses to expose with great fanfare and hit at the sabotage activities of the class enemies. We also make full use of these teachers by negative example to educate the masses and the cadres. Fushan county has better natural conditions. In the past, owing to the instigation by a small handful of class enemies, the capitalist force surfaced in some communes and production brigades, and agricultural production developed slowly. We armed the masses and the cadres with the Party's basic line, hit hard at and exposed the small handful of class enemies, educated those seriously affected by the trend of capitalism and put a stop to the evil wind of capitalism. Consequently, the movement of learning agriculture from Tachai was put back on the correct path.

In the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, we persevere in educating the peasants with Mao Tsetung Thought and "keep on instilling socialist ideas to the peasants and people and criticize capitalist tendency." The struggle between the two roads in the countryside of our prefecture is extremely acute and complex. Among some of the rich peasants, there existed such spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism as cultivating private plots and carrying out sideline occupation independently. Within the collective economy, there also existed such capitalist forms of operation as free planting and placing workpoints in command. In the past, in dealing with such matters, we usually dealt with these matters by confining discussion to the matter at issue, or simply by relying on executive

orders. Consequently, the matters could not be properly settled. After studying Chairman Mao's relevant works, we realized that the struggle between the two lines in the countryside is essentially a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the peasants. "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." "This is an arduous task; it must be carried out concretely and painstakingly in accordance with the living experience of the peasants and not in a crude and over-simplified way." In the movement to learn agriculture from Tachai, we perseveringly carried out education in ideology and political line among the peasants by the methods of study, criticism, memory and commendation: Study means organizing the commune members to study seriously the Party's basic line and the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, to understand clearly the reason why "only socialism can save China," to consciously overcome the trend of socialism and to firmly and resolutely take the socialist road. Criticism means criticizing revisionism and capitalism, grasping those fallacies which are more influential and propagate capitalism, and mobilizing the masses to develop a great debate and carry out education. Memory means making a comparison between the new society and the old society and between the individualist road and the collective road, recalling and comparing the conditions of the two lines before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution, so that, through this recalling and comparison, all understand clearly the danger brought by the capitalist road and the revisionist line and keep on raising their socialist consciousness. Commendation means giving publicity to the advanced and setting up examples in taking the socialist road. Facts have proved that once the peasants are deeply educated in the Party's basic line, it is possible to keep on consolidating and expanding the socialist ground in the countryside and the road of learning agriculture from Tachai will become broader and broader.

In the struggle to criticize capitalism, we have also solved properly various problems concerning the consolidation and development of collective economy in accordance with the Party's policies. Because of the firm implementation of the Party's various policies, the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of peasants has been greatly mobilized, the tendencies toward capitalism have been overcome continuously, the socialist collective economy has been strengthened and the socialist ground has been consolidated and expanded and the movement of learning agriculture from Tachai has been able to keep advancing along the road indicated by Chairman Mao.

Maintain the Three-in-One Combination of the Old, the Middle-Aged and the Young and Strengthen the Building of Leading Bodies

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." For the past several years, we have--in accordance with Chairman Mao's cadre line and policies--conscientiously grasped the ideological and organizational building of the leading bodies at various levels, especially those of the county Party committees, strived to build them into leading cores capable of firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, maintaining the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and fighting in unity. This guarantees the implementation of the line, directives and policies laid down by Chairman Mao, and pushes forward the in-depth development of the movement to learn agriculture from Tachai.

In order to carry out the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, leading bodies must pay attention to selecting and training new forces. For the past several years, we have on the one hand conscientiously implemented the Party's cadre policy and made arrangement for some old cadres to take up suitable leadership work; at the same time, in accordance with the five requirements put forth by Chairman Mao for the successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, we have kept on promoting large groups of fine elements--who have been practically tested in the struggle of the three great revolutionary movements and have made achievements in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture--to leadership posts at various levels. At present, more than a third of the leading cadres at the prefecture, county and commune levels are young people. These young cadres are full of vigor and have the courage to think or to act. They have greatly improved the fighting strength of leading bodies at various levels. We have also educated the leading bodies at various levels to boldly use young cadres and let them receive tempering and build up their abilities in class struggle and line struggle. At the same time, we have taught the old cadres to adopt a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, to correctly treat the masses and themselves, to deal correctly with new socialist things, to show warm concern for the young cadres and to actively support them in their work. Facts have made us realize that: This new thing of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young is a fruit of victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and has infinitely powerful vitality. It is needed in bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism as well as in deeply developing the movement to learn agriculture from Tachai.

It is necessary to have faith in and rely on the majority of the cadres and to preserve relative stability within leading bodies at various levels. Chairman Mao has pointed out on numerous occasions that the overwhelming majority of our cadres are good or fairly good. This basic condition of the cadre ranks is an important prerequisite to preserving relative stability in leading bodies at various levels. In work, the cadres, new and old, unavoidably have shortcomings and mistakes of one sort or another. The old cadres should be permitted to make mistakes and correct them; the young cadres should also be permitted to make mistakes and correct them. As for cadres who have made mistakes, it is necessary to adopt the policy of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient" and to give them patient help through criticism. In grasping the building of leading bodies, we pay attention not only to reorganizing, replenishing and strengthening the leading bodies, but also to preserving relative stability in the cadre ranks. In this way, we can effectively promote stability and unity and improve the fighting strength of leading bodies at various levels.

In fundamentally mobilizing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres in the movement to learn agriculture from Tachai, the most important thing is to arm the cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so that they can go on improving their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since 1970, we have held a reading class for members of the prefecture Party committee and members of the standing committees of county Party committees every year, so that they

can sit down together to study assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, read a book at a time and collectively solve a problem or two. By means of the Party school and the "May 7" cadre school, the prefecture and county authorities provide training for cadres at the level of deputy secretary of commune Party committee and upward. Leading bodies at various levels of the county, commune and production brigade carry out open-door rectifications regularly, conscientiously accept criticism and supervision from the masses, maintain close ties with the masses and improve their styles of thinking and leadership. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions on cadre participation in collective productive labor, we have also organized the cadres at various levels to spend more than a third of their time each year going deep into the basic level to do manual labor at selected points. In this way, the broad masses of cadres can build up their abilities to lead the masses in learning from Tachai and, more important, can enhance their consciousness of combating and guarding against revisionism.

Boldly Mobilize the Masses and Carry Out Mass Movement in a Big Way

Learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a deep-going socialist revolution and a great undertaking affecting the personal interests of the masses in their millions. Only by having firm faith in the masses and by fully mobilizing the masses can we win a victory. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, therefore, we constantly combine the leaders and the masses, boldly mobilize the masses and carry out mass movement in a big way.

In carrying out the mass movement in a big way, we must first pay attention to the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism in the masses and must be good at organizing and mobilizing in time the enthusiasm of the masses. The year 1974 was the fourth consecutive year in which we topped the demands of the "Program." At that time, we made a serious analysis of the situation at Yent'ai Prefecture: After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and receiving education in the Party's basic line, the people in the whole prefecture effected a profound transformation in their mental outlook and greatly heightened their awareness of class struggle and two line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletairat. Their enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction surged to a new high. Conditions of production also went through a great change. A mass movement urgently demanding an accelerated tempo of learning agirculture from Tachai is fermenting throughout the prefecture and the time is already ripe for organizing a new upsurge in agricultural production. When the masses urgently call for stepping up the tempo and carrying out socialism in a big way, the Party committee should stand in front of them and enthusiastically lead them in their advance, otherwise their enthusiasm may be dampened. Through investigation and study, we put forth in time a general production target as well as a militant target of making unit output "cross the Yangtze." These targets were warmly supported by the broad masses of cadres and people. Many counties and communes called mass meetings to hold discussions revolving around the question of "Is it necessary and possible for agriculture to make a big and rapid development?" In the discussions, various communes and production

brigades made an all-round analysis of the favorable conditions and unfavorable factors while bearing their own actual conditions in mind. The mass discussions not only mobilized the basic-level cadres and the broad masses of people, but also set the personnel of departments and different lines of trades to action and mobilized them to enthusiastically contribute their efforts to the rapid development of socialist agriculture. Thus, a vigorous and dynamic mass movement to cross the "Yangtze" got started in the whole prefecture.

After the masses have been fully mobilized, it is necessary to pay attention to sustaining the enthusiasm of the masses in order to insure healthy and continued development of the mass movement. In practice, we have realized that in order to sustain the enthusiasm of the masses, it is first necessary to carry out work in a practical manner and pay attention to getting actual results. For every item of work, it is necessary to properly carry out experiments at points beforehand and to spread experience gradually from the points to the surface. For example, when organizing the masses to carry out capital farmland construction in a big way, we first summed up and popularized the advanced experience of Ch'ihsia county in integrating the transformation of hills with the harnessing of rivers, the control of ravines with the levelling of peaks, the harnessing of streams with the planting of trees, and the improvement of land with the building of water conservancy projects, and in effecting multiple-purpose control of mountains, rivers, forests, farmland and highways. The broad masses of people saw their own strength in the course of struggle. "The more they worked, the more they loved their work; the more they worked the more they wanted to work; the more they worked, the more they knew how to do their work." In a single winter and the ensuing spring, over 1,300,000 mow of Tachai type fields and more than 7,000 water conservancy projects were completed in the whole prefecture. Secondly, it is necessary to deal correctly with the masses. The advanced experiences, the good personalities and good deeds in the mass movement must be summed up and publicized in time. As for problems of one sort or another appearing in the mass movement, it is necessary to provide positive guidance. Thirdly, the greater the zeal of the masses is, the greater the attention should be paid to the livelihood of the people and to the combination of labor with leisure. Especially during the period of three-summer and three-autumn work, leaders at various levels should put showing concern for the livelihood of the people on their agenda of daily work, study their agenda seriously and review them periodically, so that various concrete measures can be put into effect one by one.

For the past few years, we have scored some achievements in the movement to learn agriculture from Tachai. They are a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as a fruit of the reovlutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the broad masses of people and cadres. However, they still lag very far behind when compared with Tachai production brigade and Hsiyang county and with the demands put forward by the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture. We are determined to advance further and, with class struggle as the key link, to implement the series of Chairman Mao's instructions on studying theory, combating and guarding against revisionism, maintaining stability and unity and developing the

national economy, stand on the forefront of the great revolutionary mass movement and struggle arduously to learn agriculture from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country!

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CRITICISM OF CAPITALIST-ROADER AND CONFUCIUS

Peking University Teachers, Students Combine Criticism of Capitalist-Roader with That of Confucius

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

all those in china's history who advocated turning back the wheel of history have drawn ideological weapons from confucius, and the capitalist-roader in the party who refuses to mend his ways and sticks to the revisionist line is no exception.

this conclusion was drawn by teachers and students of peking university from analysis and comparison they have made.

more than 2,000 years ago, the slave system was collapsing in china and the feudal system was rising. as the spokesman of the declining slave-owning class, confucius devoted his life to restoring slavery. today, socialism is advancing triumphantly everywhere in china. but the capitalist-roader who refuses to change began a right deviationist attempt to overturn correct decisions, negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and push ahead his revisionist line. what he did was also aimed at restoration.

in the current mass criticism, teachers and students of peking university made a comparison between confucius and that capitalist-roader in the following respects:

first, how they appraised the situation.

over 20 centuries ago, the new landlord class rose to overthrow the decadent slave-owning class. confucius cursed this revolutionary situation as "bad governments prevail" and "the rites were lost and music was ruined".

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hundreds of millions of people rose and overthrew the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao. a large number of new socialist things have emerged in the cultural revolution, advancing the socialist revolution to a great extent. but that capitalist-roader smeared the gigantic changes as "not as good as before the cultural revolution".

why did they energetically clamour "the present is not as good as the past"? teachers and students of peking university pointed out that their attempt was restoration. as soon as confucius became acting prime minister of the state of lu in his time, he frenziedly pushed his reactionary line to restore slavery and tried to turn the state of lu back to the

chou dynasty that existed several hundred years earlier when slavery was in the ascendant. he attempted to "correct violently" all things that were contrary to the system and regulations of the chou dynasty.

after taking up work again, the capitalist-roader in the party clamoured time and again for a "correction" of all things that he deemed not in conformity with his revisionist line. he undisguisedly stated: "you do your work well only when people say you are restoring the old order." this shows the haste with which he attempted to practise revisionism and restore capitalism excl.

in order to restore capitalism, the capitalist-roader tried to pull together a set-up for restoration, just as confucius collected remnants of the reactionary slave-owning aristocrats for a restoration of slavery. in contravention of chairman mao's policy toward cadres, that capitalist-roader insisted on bringing together capitalist-roaders who are discontented with the cultural revolution and who have not changed, and clamoured for "putting them in proper positions". he tried to get them to work for his revisionist line.

teachers and students at peking university pointed out that the spearhead of the attempt was bound to be directed at new revolutionary things. that capitalist roader in fact attacked new socialist things which have emerged during the cultural revolution. take the three-in-one combination of old, middle aged and young in leading bodies. he said: "in general it does not bring good results to promote cadres in one go from among the workers and peasants." he advocates promotion step by step. he opposed selecting students from among the workers and peasants with practical experience and advocated the restoration of old system of senior middle school graduates going directly to colleges. he also opposed intellectuals integrating themselves with workers and peasants and combining education with productive labour. why does he hate new socialist things so much? it is because that they restrict bourgeois right, narrow the differences between worker and peasant, town and country and mental and manual labour, and destroy the soil and conditions that make it possible for the bourgeoisie to exist.

but the capitalist roaders try to extend bourgeois right and the differences so as to restore capitalism.

the teachers and students said that both the capitalist-roader and confucius applied the same tactics of "the caterpillar contracts in order to extend itself". confucius warned his followers that "want of patience in small matters confounds great plans". the capitalist-roader wrote a self-criticism and swore "never to reverse the verdict". but once he took up work again, he changed his tune and redoubled his

efforts to counter-attack and settle scores with the proletariat.

the teachers and students pointed out that the people, who account for over 95 per cent of the total population, support socialism and want the socialist revolution to go ahead. initiated and led by chairman mao, the great struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has completely isolated that capitalist-roader who made the attempt, just as confucius who came out and tried to restore the old order and ran into trouble everywhere, his plot to restore capitalism is doomed to failure.

CRITICISM OF REVISIONIST PROGRAM

Chinese People Criticize Revisionist Program

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

a programme for restoring capitalism in china devised by the party capitalist-roader who has adhered to the revisionist line and refused to mend his ways, is the target of nationwide criticism in china's current deep-going struggle.

this programme, "taking the three directives as the key link", was advanced by him last summer with ulterior motives. it is a distortion of chairman mao's instructions by putting his directives on promoting stability and unity and developing the national economy on a par with that on studying the theory of proletarian dictatorship and combating and preventing revisionism, while describing all three as "the key link for all work".

among the many important articles that have since early february appeared in the press criticizing this revisionist programme is a front-page "people's daily" article by liang hsiao and jen ming.

the article makes an in-depth analysis of that programme which replaces the primary with the secondary in an attempt to negate chairman mao's teaching that class struggle must be taken as the key link for all work throughout the period of socialism. the aim of the programme, it says, is to restore capitalism in china.

chairman mao recently pointed out: "what 'taking the three directives as the key link' excl. stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

what should be taken as the key link throughout the historical period of socialism, a period of transition from capitalism to communism?

the answer to this question, the article says, depends on the principal contradiction under socialism, which is a contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. throughout the historical period of socialism, there can be only one key link as the guide to all work, namely, class struggle. we must persevere in the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, in the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in all spheres.

on the eve of the founding of new china, at the second plenary session of the party's seventh central committee, chairman mao made it clear that in the coming period of socialist revolution the principal internal contradiction would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." in 1962, he advanced the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. he stressed that "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line." in the 26 years since the founding of new china, chairman mao has always urged the whole party and the people of the whole country to firmly "grasp class struggle as the key link". he has repeatedly initiated and led the people of the whole country in victorious struggles by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. the great proletarian cultural revolution that started ten years ago is such a struggle.

the article quotes lenin's teaching that "opportunism does not extend the recognition of class struggle to what is the cardinal point, to the period of transition

from capitalism to communism, to the period of the overthrow and the complete abolition of the bourgeoisie." the party capitalist-roader who has refused to mend his ways used an eclectic sleight of hand to confound principal and secondary contradictions. he deliberately elevated promoting stability and unity and developing the national economy to the principal position and called them "key links" in an attempt to cover up the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, which is the principal contradiction under socialism. by "taking the three directives as the key link", his intention was to deny the existence of classes and class struggle under socialism so as to negate taking class struggle as the key link and tamper with the party's basic line.

the party capitalist-roader who engineered this revisionist programme has always been opposed to taking class struggle as the key link. in 1957, shortly after basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production, he proclaimed that "classes have in the main been eliminated and we should not stress class struggle." he took part in formulating and pushing liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution. during the cultural revolution, the party and the revolutionary masses exposed and criticized him and gave him a chance to mend his ways. though he declared that he would never reverse the verdict, he relapsed into error after he took up a leading post again. his engineering a new revisionist programme is a continuation of his consistent revisionist stand against taking class struggle as the key link.

it is obvious that he himself represented the bourgeoisie, yet he said he saw no class contradiction, the article says. in today's china there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie and there are large numbers of petty-bourgeois and intellectuals who have not remoulded their thinking sufficiently. small production still engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. all these are obvious. the inner-party two-line struggles waged one after another since the founding of new china surely are frightening. the so-called theory of the dying out of class struggle has always been meant to deceive people. liu shao-chi encircled and suppressed the revolutionaries to protect his handful of renegades and sworn followers. lin piao planned to stage a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat and plotted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. how can this be called a dying out of class struggle? now the unrepentant party capitalist-roader has again spread the notion of the dying out of class struggle as smokescreen to cover the offensive by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, to launch vengeful counter-attacks and to restore capitalism.

as soon as his revisionist programme came out, right deviationist influence was exerted to overthrow the decisions of the cultural revolution in a spate of restorationist activities in educational, scientific and technical and other circles. revisionist absurdities were spread and the spearhead was directed against the great proletarian cultural revolution and chairman mao's revolutionary line. people now understand that this right deviationist trend was stirred up from above by that party capitalist-roader.

the article by liang hsiao and jen ming points out that putting forward the programme "taking the three directives as the key link" was a sleight of hand by that party capitalist-roader to catch people off their guard. quoting marxist remarks to oppose marxism is a common characteristic of all revisionists. the three directives he talked about are all statements by chairman mao. but they have been woven into a revisionist programme which is in opposition to taking class struggle as the key link and are robbed of their revolutionary essence. he mentioned the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism as a pretext. he himself did not read books and did not understand marxism-leninism. he did his utmost to oppose the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the revolutionary people. he blamed new socialist things and was reluctant to restrict bourgeois rights because this would narrow the gap between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and manual work and reduce the soil that engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie. he has never said that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in present-day china and that revisionism is the present main danger.

he paid lip service to "stability and unity" while actually sabotaging it. on the one hand he stressed reliance on those capitalist-roaders who held grudges against the course of the cultural revolution and wanted to settle old scores, and putting them in important posts; on the other hand, he used various pretexts to attack and discriminate against those old and new cadres who persevered in chairman mao's revolutionary line. he insisted that young cadres were only "to be promoted step by step" so as to remove large numbers of young cadres and new emerging force in the cultural revolution from leading posts, thus sabotaging chairman mao's call for combinating old, middle-aged and young. he even sowed discord between old and new cadres in an effort to split the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

to effect a rise in the national economy is an important instruction of chairman mao's building china into a powerful modern socialist country before

the end of the century is a grand blueprint personally drawn up by chairman mao. sharp struggle has always existed between the two lines on the question of the type of modernization and how to realise it. the capitalist-roader in the party who has refused to mend his ways did not take class struggle as the key link but trumpeted the revisionist theory of productive forces. he cared only about a rise in the national economy but not how it was to be done. he disapproved of putting proletarian politics in command and wanted "profit in command" and "material incentives". he opposed the idea of relying on the masses and advocated the return to "relying on specialists in running factories". he opposed the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", and trumpeted the philosophy of servility to things foreign. if things were done on his revisionist line, then the nature of socialist ownership would be changed, the relations between men would become those between employers and employees, the capitalist system of distribution would reappear, and socialist relations in production would be undermined. in this way, even if the national economy grew, this would either be temporary or there would appear kind of modernization of an imperialist or social-imperialist type. but whichever way, production would be hampered and the development of the social productive forces retarded.

in conclusion, the article points out that the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt is an intensive one waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and is a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution in a period when this revolution is scoring great victories. this struggle shows the people that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and that the chinese people's struggle against them will be protracted and repeated. this struggle is a most important feature of class struggle in the period of socialism. in this period, the bourgeoisie still exists in society. more important, it is found right in the communist party -- namely, those in power taking the capitalist road. they represent the interests of the old and new bourgeoisie. they are the main target of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao calls on the people of the whole country to "guard against revisionism, and especially its emergence in the central committee of our party." the party capitalist-roaders have big power and it is extremely dangerous when they practise revisionism. under the leadership of the central committee of the party headed by chairman mao, the people of the whole country must persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, thoroughly repudiate the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" put forth by the unrepentant capitalist-roader, and carry the great struggle against the right deviationist attempt to the end.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

New College Graduates of Serf Origin Hard at Work in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 16, 1976)

over a thousand worker-peasant-soldier graduates from institutions of higher education have returned to work in their home -- the tibet autonomous region -- in farm production, animal husbandry, industry, education, medical work, publication, science and technology.

tibet has since 1971 sent more than 4,000 people to study at some 60 institutes and colleges in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including peking, shanghai and tientsin. most of them are from serf families or are themselves emancipated serfs.

the graduates, whose parents suffered barbarous exploitation at the hands of the three manorial lords — the reactionary local government, the monasteries and the nobility --, have flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. they are consciously integrating with the masses and are taking an active part in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

those in the industrial, communications and hydro-electric engineering departments, design alongside the workers. graduates from medical colleges do therapeutic and preventive work in the farming and pastoral areas. those in factories, apart from their own work, take on the task of giving lectures at the workers' sparetime colleges.

dradrag who, in childhood, was a shepherd to a herdowner, is now deputy secretary of the palkon county party committee. he returned to his home village after graduation from the central institute for nationalities. he led the villagers in establishing a people's commune. while staying in pupo commune for some time last year, he led the peasants in grassland construction and in the movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture. the commune herds last year numbered 14 percent more than in 1974 despite being hit by severe natural adversities.

the dozen graduates working in the macharlha and thubmon coal mines have completed a large number of technical innovations in cooperation with the miners. in the thubmon mine, a long-discarded machine was brought to life again in five days by the miners and three new college graduates, who were themselves workers before going to college.

sonan phundob of serf origin, who completed her study at the nanking meteorological college in 1973, works

as a weatherman in the region's weather bureau. she got to know the needs of the masses by going deep into the farming and pastoral areas, travelling across the land to learn from the masses their accumulated experience in observing weather changes so as to grasp the laws governing them in tibet. after analysis of meteorological data, she and her workmates concluded that the bengal bay wind storms that sweep across the himalayas directly affect the weather on the tibetan plateau in particular ways. this proved important in providing warnings of blizzards and rainstorms and is much appreciated by the departments concerned.

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in South China Universalizes Primary Education

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 16, 1976)

the multi-national kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china has in the main popularized primary school education. it has nearly a dozen times as many middle schools, and 4.2 times as many primary schools, as in 1949 when new china was founded.

more than 90 per cent of the region's population were illiterate before liberation when its people of a dozen nationalities, including the chuangs, hans, miaos, yaos and tungs, groaned under the harsh yoke of national oppression and discrimination by the reactionary ruling class.

the chinese communist party implements a policy of unity and equality towards all nationalities in china. under this policy, the state helps the minority nationalities to speed up their economic and cultural development. as all other places under self-government by minority nationalities, kwangsi receives subsidies from the central authorities over and above the normal allocations to meet its special needs. since liberation, written languages have been created for those tribesmen who, before liberation, had to record events by knotting lengths of ropes and were barely able to survive by farming with the primitive slash-and-burn method atop cloud-wrapped mountains. now the chuangs and other people have teachers of their own, thanks to the establishment of four teachers' colleges and one institute of nationalities.

education has spread rapidly during the great proletarian cultural revolution when liu shao-chi's revisionist line on education, which stressed building of regular schools in big cities to the neglect of the vast rural and mountainous areas, was repudiated by the masses of people. as a result of this revolution, the region in 1972 mobilized an army of 180,000 teachers and cadres who, divided into numerous detachments, went to people's communes and their sub-divisions to consult the peasants on the best way to provide schooling for all children. on the basis of their work, the region has launched an over-all programme for universalizing education.

kwangsi now has a total of 70,000 primary and 2,000 middle schools. almost every commune has a middle school and every brigade a primary school. most of the rural primary schools hold junior-middle school classes. a big number of schools were set up by the peasants themselves, with state assistance provided when necessary. thanks to this policy of combining the initiative of both the government and people, kwangsi is able to enroll more than 90 per cent of its school-age children, up from 60 per cent in 1971. the three-sheep commune of the yaos which is deep in the mountains has set up 92 schools. since 1971, yao children have been able to enter junior middle schools automatically after leaving primary schools.

as a supplement to school-trained teachers, the region has selected a large number of teachers from among workers and peasants with practical experience in production and schooling adequate for the job. the total number of primary school teachers has increased 3.3 times since liberation, and that of middle school teachers 28.6 times.

the party organizations at various levels see to it that the teachers constantly make progress politically and raise their level of teaching. this is indispensable for carrying out the party's educational policy under which schools are to provide the younger generation with both socialist consciousness and culture. during last year's summer vacations, more than 260,000 kwangsi teachers and cadres attended classes in which they studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and exchanged experience in revolutionizing education.

many teachers have been cited for their dedicated work. an example is chen cheng-feng who teaches in the school of a production brigade with a scattered mountain population. for years he has travelled miles every day along treacherous mountain paths to give lessons to a special class held for twelve yao children who live far away from the school.

CONQUEST OF SANDSTORMS AND DROUGHT

East China Islanders Conquer Sandstorms, Drought

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 16, 1976)

mass afforestation and water conservancy campaigns, in an island in the east china sea, off the fukien coast, have covered one third of the land area there with trees and brought most of its farmland under irrigation. this has enabled the island, which is under the jurisdiction of tungshan county, to curb sandstorms and avoid droughts that traditionally plagued the local inhabitants.

tungshan island's 400 big and small hills, covering a total of 4,000 hectares, were all denuded before. today, they are covered by a canopy of green and lush foliage. strong wind used to toss up sand from the sea beaches to lash and even bury nearby farmland and villages. now, a green tree shelter-belt extends 30 kilometres long and from 50 to 100 metres wide to reduce the force of the wind and hold down sand. more than 200 lesser tree-belts mark out checkerboard patterns on the island's 5,300 hectares of farmland to buffer the wind force. all the 50 kilometres of motor roads on the island are lined by trees that provide cool shade. in all, the island has 6,200 hectares of forests, 99.8 per cent of which were planted after liberation, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

when this correspondent visited the island five years ago, the men and women commune members on it were waging a battle against a searing drought. they sank wells, dug irrigation canals and tapped mountain springs, bringing water to the fields through pumps and by other means. after putting in 1.2 million work days, they won the anti-drought battle. today, five years later, an extensive network of irrigation projects extends to all parts of the island. it consists of a canal leading fresh water from the mainland to the island, massive aqueducts running astride gullies, hundreds of storage tanks and reservoirs, and irrigation ditches.

a cadre on the island recalled how the people had transformed the island by working hard, relying on themselves, and with revolutionary determination. soon after liberation, the local peasants, organized in mutual-aid farming teams, fought against the shifting sand by carrying in earth and spreading it on the sand, growing trees or by transplanting tufts of grass on sand. but all these attempts failed, and the trees and grass were either buried by sand or died due to lack of water. in 1956, after the formation of agricultural co-operatives, one of the villages succeeded in planting beefwood on sandy sea beaches. the beefwood thrived on sand. this experience has been widely spread throughout the island.

during the great leap forward in 1958, soon after the people's communes were set up, the people, led by the tungshan county party committee, put forward the slogan of "cover our island with greenery, build up a new tungshan island". tens of thousands of people, men and women, old and young, turned out in the rainy seasons every year to plant trees. they carried water to the young saplings by shoulder-poles during dry seasons. by such arduous collective labour, the once drab-looking, denuded island has been turned into a green and luxuriant land.

four hundred hectares of sandy patches on the island have been so far reclaimed and turned into productive fields. five years ago, most of the trees there were beefwood and other drought-resistant species. camphor, lemon, tangerine, loquat and other trees have now appeared for the first time in many people's communes and production brigades.

the 85-kilometre-long irrigation canal that leads water from the mainland across the strait to the island was built by the communes of tungshan county, in co-operation with those in yunhsiao county opposite to the island on the mainland in two years, starting 1971.

the communes and brigades trained at the construction sites the masons for building the aqueducts and dykes involved which required special skill. many commune members showed selfless socialist spirit in the course of construction. lin chiang-mu and other commune members completed the first pier, measuring over 20 metres high, for an aqueduct linking the sea dyke. they worked high up in mid air to erect the pier in strong wind above rolling tidal waves.

sixtyfour-year-old tsai hai-fu worked unremittingly for over a dozen years to nurse young saplings and plant trees. before liberation, one of his brothers was starved to death while two others were sold to keep them alive. tsai hai-fu said: "i will devote my whole life to building up a new, socialist tungshan island."

in talu and chishan villages, most of the working people were reduced to beggars before liberation owing to the exploitation by the ruling class and the ravages of drought and sandstorms. hence the villages were known as "beggars' villages". today, over 90 per cent of the commune members there live in rows of new brick and tile houses. the villages are surrounded by dense stands of trees. the days are gone forever, when the wind would sweep up dust storms that dimmed sunlight and blackened the sky.

the grain harvest on the island in 1975 averaged 7.2 tons per hectare. both total and per unit grain yields set all-time records. the island's fishing and salt-manufacturing industries also made progress. the livelihood of the people has steadily improved.

there was only one school with 80 students on the island before liberation, most of them sons and daughters of landlords and rich peasants. the poor peasants and their children had no access to school. now, apart from the primary schools, there are eight middle schools, including junior and senior middle schools, with a total enrolment of 16,000. in addition, more than half of the production brigades have agricultural middle schools which train cadres, bookkeepers and tractor drivers for the countryside.

all communes and production brigades on the island have their own clinics and the production teams have a total of 562 "barefoot doctors". the people also have set up militia units which co-operate with the people's liberation army units in defending the island.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Mar. 15, 1976)

congolese prime minister louis sylvain goma received chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien on march 13 and had a friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

ivar noergaard, minister for foreign economic affairs of denmark, and his party arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china.

they were met at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade, including peng chin-po, kao li-hsing and chang hsing-chiao.

prior to their arrival in peking, the distinguished danish guests had visited kwangchow and shanghai. cheng to-pin, a departmental director under the ministry of foreign trade, and j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china, who had made a special trip to kwangchow to greet minister ivar noergaard, accompanied him to peking today.

present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the danish embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys and officials of some west european countries in peking.

minister li chiang held talks with minister ivar noergaard here this afternoon.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Dines Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening for danish minister for foreign economic affairs ivar noergaard and his party now on a visit to china.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan was present at the banquet.

in his toast, li chiang said that denmark was one of the earliest countries to establish diplomatic relations with china. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, he said, friendly exchanges between the governments and people of the two countries have increased with each passing day, and the trade relations between the two countries have constantly developed on the basis of equality and mutual-benefit. the minister pointed out that china established official relations with the european community and sent her ambassador to that organization last year. this created favourable conditions for further development of the relations between china and denmark and other members of the european community, the minister added.

"we are confident," li chiang said, "that the present visit of minister noergaard will further promote the development of the friendly relations as well as the trade relations between china and denmark."

in his toast, minister noergaard said: "friendship between china and denmark is of long standing."

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, their relations have at all times been good and satisfactory to both sides, the danish minister said.

he said: "especially over the last years exchanges have increased in many fields, culture and sport, medical and other sciences, forestry, technology and industry."

he said: "we appreciate the chinese positive and encouraging attitude to our efforts for closer co-operation within western europe. we look forward to a further strengthening of the understanding and the relationship between western europe and the people's republic."

attending the banquet were chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; cheng to-pin and peng chin-po,

department director and deputy department director of the ministry, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND EGYPT AND SOVIET UNION

"Head-on Blow and False Charges" -- Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary on Abrogation of Egyptian-Soviet Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

following
is a commentary by hsinhua correspondent under the title of "head-on blow and false charges":

the egyptian people's assembly passed a solemn law yesterday evening, abrogating "the treaty of friendship and cooperation" between egypt and the soviet union. this is a head-on blow to the new tsars of the soviet union who have used every trick to mislead the people everywhere under the guise of "natural ally." but a leopard won't change its spots. the kremlin mouthpiece tass came out in the small hours to level false charges at the egyptian people, again resorting to blackmail and intimidation against them.

it was only a matter of several minutes after the egyptian people had abrogated the "treaty of friendship and cooperation" that tass released a "statement" saying with an air of bully: "the responsibility for the consequences of the egyptian leadership's policy as a whole in regard to the soviet union in recent years, and for the abrogation of the ussr-a.r.e. treaty of friendship and cooperation, rests entirely with the egyptian side."

this is blackmail and an attempt to shirk one's own responsibility.

the so-called egyptian-soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation, to begin with, is a hoax engineered by the soviet hegemonists. the new tsars only used the treaty to carry out deception with a view to making inroads into the middle east. the soviet union has no intention at all to fulfil the obligations it has undertaken. therefore, the responsibility for wrecking and violating the treaty rests entirely with the soviet government. the false charges made by tass have hit right on the head of the soviet union.

a chinese saying goes: "as a man sows, so he shall reap."

in the past 20 years, to seek world hegemony, the soviet union has created a no war, no peace situation in the middle east in an attempt to turn egypt into a chip on its chessboard. to achieve this objective, moscow played nearly all tricks, namely, bribery, division, sabotage, control, subversion, invectives, intimidation, dunning and what not. the seeds of hatred sown by the new tsars over long years on arab soil have sprouted.

the soviet union established its own naval commanding centre on the egyptian territory of port alexandria and went so far as to fly its national flag over an area to be "ceded" to it. isn't this downright aggression and expansion?

the soviet union sold aircraft to egypt but placed artificial obstacles by categorically refusing to provide spare parts. the soviet revisionists were paid in foreign currency but what egypt got in return is only tantamount to a heap of scrap-iron. such "friendship" and "cooperation" excl. recently, moscow pressed egypt for payment of debts. at the end of last year, the two countries agreed through consultations that egypt should send a trade delegation to the soviet union last february to continue the discussion of the economic questions between the two sides. but, the soviet union put off this visit under the pretext that it was busy with preparations for the "soviet party congress" in order to force egypt to supply more cotton as payment of its debts. later, it was agreed that trade delegations from both sides should meet in moscow on march 21. yet, the soviet union abruptly informed egypt on march 8 that by that time its minister of foreign trade might probably not "be in the soviet union", and other officials of the ministry of foreign trade would be entrusted to negotiate with the egyptian delegation. in fact, the soviet union again refused to talk with egypt. isn't this intolerably arrogant attitude of the soviet hegemonists a flagrant insult to the dignity of a sovereign state and people?

since the new tsars have long torn the treaty up, it can only serve the purpose of deceiving the people. what is the use of maintaining it? the egyptian people have dealt the arrogant new tsars a head-on blow. a telling blow indeed excl.

as a matter of fact, moscow had long since begun to hurl all kinds of abuse at the egyptian people. the soviet press accused egypt of being "ungrateful" and "conscienceless"... what benevolence has it

accorded egypt? it only violated the sovereignty of the country; and what fraternity has it shown towards the egyptian people? it only bound them hand and foot. the egyptian people have already had enough of such out-and-out hypocrisy of a swindler excl.

however, the blackmail by "tass", which flew into a rage, cannot cow the egyptian people. instead, it affords the people of egypt, africa and elsewhere in the world another opportunity to see clearly the true features of the new tsars and of a false friend.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese High School Brass Band Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 16, 1976)

the nagoya denki high school brass band from japan wound up its friendly performance tour of china and left shanghai by air for home this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the shanghai bureau of culture, and other departments concerned, as well as shanghai literary and art workers.

the japanese band arrived in shanghai from peking on march 12. the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends that evening.

the young japanese musicians gave two concerts in shanghai and their excellent performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

while in shanghai, the japanese friends visited the shanghai youth palace where they had a happy get-together with young workers and students. they also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the huangtu people's commune, the chikuang middle school and an acrobatics training class, and attended the revolutionary modern peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" presented by the peking opera troupe of shanghai.

Japanese TV Network Friendship Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

the japanese television network friendship delegation led by yosagi kobayashi with toshiaki kamiko as the deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow for home yesterday.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, yenan, sian, shanghai, kweilin and kwangchow.

CHINA AND LAOS

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yao Wen-yuan Continue Talks with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoun Sipraseuth

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting premier of the state council, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, continued talks this afternoon with kaysone phomvihan, leader of the lao party and government delegation, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the lao people's democratic republic, and phoun sipraseuth, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the l.p.r.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs.

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits
National Exhibition on Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation with comrades kaysone phomvihan and phoun sipraseuth as its leader and deputy leader visited an exhibition on the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture in the national agricultural exhibition centre here this morning, receiving a warm reception from leading members and staff of the exhibition centre.

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, accompanied the delegation on the visit.

showing them round the pavilions in which a large collection of photos, charts and objects are on display, a leading member of the exhibition centre gave the lao comrades-in-arms a general report on how the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, by consistently taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the party's basic line and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, has built the once poor and backward mountain hamlet into a thriving new socialist village, and on the excellent revolutionary situation which prevailed in tachai brigade in the present counter-attack against the right deviationist attempts. comrade kaysone phomvihan inquired in detail about tachai's experience in transforming the mountain area, improving soil and creating farmland and expressed his admiration for this.

while viewing the exhibits showing how people in linhsien county, honan province, constructed the red flag canal, the distinguished lao guests were shown the stub of a chisel which had been worn down from one metre to barely ten centimetres long in the course of excavating the canal. comrade kaysone phomvihan paid high tribute to this spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the people of linhsien.

at the end of the visit, kaysone phomvihan and other lao comrades shook hands cordially with the guides and had a souvenir picture taken with them.

among those accompanying the lao comrades-in-arms on the visit were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry shen ping, director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and chinese ambassador to laos kuo ying.

Peking Soiree Warmly Welcomes Lao Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

a soiree in warm welcome to the lao party and government delegation led by comrade kaysone phomvihan with comrade phoun sipraseuth as the deputy leader was hosted by the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the ministry of foreign affairs here this evening.

among those accompanying the lao comrades-in-arms at the concert were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, head of the international liaison department; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; yu hui-yung, minister of culture; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department; and kuo ying, chinese ambassador to laos.

lao ambassador to china thavone sichaleun, officials of the lao embassy and other friends from laos now in peking were also present.

a programme of music and dance items showing china's socialist revolution and construction and tinged with a distinctive national trait was presented by artists of the china song and dance ensemble. brimming with a friendly feeling for the lao people, a group of vocalists sang the song "long live the new laos" in praise of the new revolutionary power founded by the people of laos. the programme drew hearty applause from the audience.

at the end of the concert, comrades kaysone phomvihan and phoun sipraseuth went up stage in the company of comrades yao wen-yuan and wu teh and shook hands with the performers in congratulation and presented them with a basket of flowers.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Lao Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met with the lao party and government delegation led by kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government of the lao people's democratic republic, with phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the l.p.r.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, as the deputy leader.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were:

sisomphone lovanxay, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and vice-president of the supreme people's council; sisavath keobounphanh, member of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, minister of the premier's office and general chief of staff of the lao people's liberation army; maysouk saysompheng, member of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and minister of industry and trade; sisana sisane, alternate member of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; and thavone sichaleun, lao ambassador to china.

in the course of the meeting, comrade mao tsetung extended a warm welcome to comrade kaysone phomvihan on his visit to china at the head of the lao party and government delegation, and shook hands and exchanged greetings with all the distinguished lao guests present. comrade mao tsetung then had a friendly conversation with comrades kaysone phomvihan, phoun sipraseuth and sisomphone lovanxay in a very cordial atmosphere. when comrade kaysone phomvihan said that the communist party, the government and the great people of china, and especially comrade chairman mao tsetung himself, have given substantial and invaluable support and attention to the revolutionary struggles of laos and that the lao people thank them for this, comrade mao tsetung stated: we should thank you; it is you who have helped us.

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting premier of the state council, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, were present at the meeting.

Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yao Wen-yuan Have Another Round of Talks with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoun Sipraseuth

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting premier of the state council, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, had another round of talks here this evening with kaysone phomvihan, leader of the lao party and government delegation, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government of the lao people's democratic republic, and phoun sipraseuth, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the l.p.r.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs.

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits Chiaochuanghu Village on Peking's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation led by comrade kaysone phomvihan with comrade phoun sipraseuth as the deputy leader this morning called at chiaochuanghu, a village with the glorious revolutionary tradition of tunnel warfare.

located at the foot of the yenshan mountains on the northeastern outskirts of peking, the village today was suffused with a warm atmosphere of unity and militancy of the chinese and lao peoples. as the distinguished lao guests arrived at the village in the company of foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien, commune peasants and militia men and women there shouted slogans of welcome, and a youngsters' band struck up gay music, paying high respects to their lao comrades-in-arms.

huang chao, deputy secretary of the shunyi county party committee, and leading members of the lungwantun people's commune and the chiaochuanghu production brigade guided the comrades-in-arms from laos on the visit to the underground tunnels dug during the periods of the war of resistance against japan and the liberation war. veteran militiamen ma wen-tsao and han teh-

sheng gave them an account of the several battles they themselves had participated. under the guidance of chairman mao's concept on the people's war, the local people organized the militia and, in coordination with the regular army units, waged tit-for-tat struggles against the enemies. to suit the needs of the extended war, they dug, step by step, a network of 11.5 kilometres of crisscrossing underground tunnels. today, the lao comrades-in-arms visited a 500-metre-long section of repaired underground tunnel, where they inspected fissures for observation, loopholes, a headquarters bunker, a dugout for rest and a meeting room.

a group of veteran militiamen described to the lao comrades-in-arms how they built the entrances to the tunnels beneath brick beds and stoves, in the wall of wells or under troughs where it was highly difficult for the enemy to discover them in order to make the underground maze of tunnels an impregnable system capable of both attacking and defending. at an exit from the tunnels, the lao comrades watched a mock operation of land mine warfare staged by young militiamen. the visitors paid warm tribute to the people of chiaochuanghu for their resourcefulness and revolutionary spirit.

at an exhibition on the history of the militia's revolutionary struggle, kaysone phomvihan and the other lao comrades inspected in detail some of the hand-made rifles, artillery pieces, broad swords and spears used by the local militia in their heroic operations of tunnel, land mine and guerrilla warfare during the war.

a demonstration of military skills was then held on the shooting range in honour of the lao comrades, at which militia men and women, red guards and little red guards practiced rifle shooting, mortar firing and mine exploding. comrade kaysone phomvihan shook hands cordially with each of the participants in the drills and acclaimed their splendid performance. addressing the little red guards, he expressed the hope that they would become good children of chairman mao.

while bidding farewell to the people of chiaochuanghu, comrade kaysone phomvihan encouraged them to hand down their revolutionary tradition from generation to generation and wished them still greater successes under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Netherlands Technical Offshore-Facilities Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, this morning met and had a friendly talk with the netherlands technical offshore-facilities mission led by j.h. wijsman, vice-chairman of the netherlands council for trade promotion and chairman of the council for the people's republic of china.

present at the meeting was li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the mission arrived in peking on march 8 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. while in peking, wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council, met and feted the netherlands guests. j. vixseboxse, netherlands ambassador to china, gave a banquet for the mission.

the netherlands mission had business and technical talks with china national import and export corporations and departments concerned. it also visited factories, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interests in peking.

the mission will leave peking tomorrow to visit tientsin and shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND NORWAY

"China Week" in Tromsoe, North Norway

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 16, 1976)

"china week" activities were carried out in tromsoe, north norway, from march 9 to 14 under the auspices of the norway-china friendship association, according to an oslo report.

during the week, personages who had visited china made reports on achievements scored by china in socialist construction, china's public health system and foreign policy.

on behalf of the tromsoe branch of the association, professor y. loechen of the tromsoe university spoke at the opening ceremony. an official of the chinese embassy in norway attended and spoke at the ceremony.

there were photo exhibition and film shows on china during the week.

Editor-in-Chief of Ritzaus Bureau Arrives
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

bent a. koch, editor-in-chief of the ritzaus bureau, and his wife flew in here this evening as guests of the hsinhua news agency.

the couple were greeted at the airport by director chu mu-chih and leading member chao ti-sheng of the hsinhua news agency.

jaakko erik kaurinkoski, correspondent of the nordic news agencies, and his wife were present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Navy Staff College Delegation
Concludes Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

the delegation of the pakistan navy staff college led by commodore l.f. quadir, director of the pakistan navy staff college, with commander a. tasnim, deputy director of the pakistan navy staff college, as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china, and left here by air this afternoon to visit the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsu ming-teh, deputy chief of staff of the naval force of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned; as well as captain mohammad akbar khan qureshi, naval attache of the pakistan embassy in peking; and col. jang song bong, deputy military attache of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited army units, factories and scenic spots and places of historical interests in peking, shanghai and luta cities.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

USSR as Maritime Overlord Fully Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

the stubborn stand of soviet social-imperialism in defence of its maritime hegemony has been completely laid bare and condemned by many countries of the third world at meetings of the first three phases of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea held in new york, caracas and geneva.

in order to contend for world hegemony and maritime resources with the other superpower, soviet social-imperialism has looked upon the scramble for seas and oceans as an important component part of its global strategy. this is particularly true of the brezhnev clique which, since its ascension to power, has rapidly built up and expanded a huge naval force and tried to establish military bases everywhere. its warships run wild in all oceans. it dispatches powerful "fishing fleets" to engage in unbridled plunder of the coastal fish and seabed resources of other countries. it sends many "vessels for scientific researches" to the coastal waters of other countries to carry out spy activities. moscow cried out that "our dream for a century has now come true" and that "soviet fleets will sail to all places as required by the security interests of the soviet union."

the new tsars' maritime hegemonism comes into sharp conflict with the position of numerous small and medium-sized countries which stand for upholding their sovereignty and national resources on the question of the law of the sea. they were sharply denounced by many third world countries at the caracas meeting when they openly opposed the 200-nautical-mile economic zone advocated by most small and medium-sized countries. later on, the number of countries that supported this just proposal rapidly rose to over one hundred. in these circumstances, the soviet revisionists were compelled to change their tunes and manoeuvres. nominally they agreed to the establishment of the 200-nautical-mile economic zone, but actually they emasculated all its concrete contents.

the new tsars unreasonably demanded "freedom of fishing" in the exclusive economic zones of other countries and claimed that the small and medium-sized countries "should have regard for the interest of long-distance fishing nations" and "ought to allow other countries to fish where they themselves are incapable of doing so". this is practically denying the exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal nations over their 200-mile exclusive economic zones and paving the

way for the soviet plunder of maritime fish resources of other countries. the soviet union has built up an ocean-going fishing fleet of some 4,000 vessels with a total tonnage of over 6 million tons. the soviet paper "economic gazette" disclosed that soviet catches in 1975 increased 37 per cent compared with 1970. as a rule, about 90 per cent of the soviet catches are from waters far off the soviet coasts, off-shore waters of other countries included. in face of the drastic grain shortfall, the soviet union is going full steam ahead in plundering fish resources of other countries to make up for its domestic food shortage. the tyrannical acts of the soviet revisionists have not only grossly violated the interests of numerous third world nations but have dealt telling blows to the livelihood of the fishing population in west europe, north america, oceania and japan.

"pravda" stated recently, "the world's oceans occupying two thirds of the surface of the globe are playing an ever increasing role in the life of the states and peoples, for they are an important source of food and mineral resources, a vast space for passenger traffic and busy freight transport as well as an inexhaustible treasury of energy." this is why the soviet revisionists have laid down in the 10th five-year plan the task of "expanding comprehensive researches on the world's oceans". it is a signal showing that the new tsars will extend their influence even further into the world's oceans. it thus merits people's attention.

the new tsars also asserted that the exclusive economic zones are "part of the high seas" and made the hue and cry that "all countries have the freedom of passage and freedom of conducting other activities" in the exclusive economic zones. the so-called "freedom of passage" here means the "freedom" of making their warships sail recklessly in the off-shore waters of other countries, while the "freedom of conducting other activities" including "the freedom of scientific research and study" means the "freedom" of engaging in espionage against other countries and other activities harmful to the security of other nations. they made the unreasonable demand for "freedom of basic scientific research under unobstructed conditions in the economic zones", prating that the coastal nations were "entirely unreasonable" in exercising absolute jurisdiction over such zones, for this would "cause immeasurable losses to the cause of an overall study and research of the oceans of the world". the despotic manner of the new tsars gives the lie to their hypocritical promises of "support for the reasonable aspirations of the young states". it is reported that the soviet union possesses more than 200 "ocean-going research vessels" and a large number of trawlers, merchant vessels, all with a military purpose. some of them

are installed with military equipment, others are spy ships under disguise and still others can be converted to military use at any time. for instance, "sirinakorn daily news" of bangkok reported on march 8 this year that soviet merchant vessels had special tasks in thailand and the number of vessels was in excess of actual need. the crewmen moved about "in a mysterious air", it added. the soviet ocean-going "research and study" has become a synonym for spy activities on sea.

the soviet union also advocates "free passage" through straits, in complete disregard of the coastal countries' sovereignty. it demands a "principle allowing all ships and aircraft" including those for military use "freely pass through the straits" and clamours that "coastal countries should not obstruct navigation", otherwise "clashes will be inevitable". this is the logic of an overlord of the sea, pure and simple. since the straits in the territorial waters are part of the territorial waters of coastal states, it is quite natural that these states enjoy sovereignty and jurisdiction over them and are entitled to work out all necessary laws and regulations. there are more than 110 international straits in the world, most of which lie off medium-sized and small countries and almost all of them are situated in the coastal waters of these countries. if the logic of the new tsars' stands, their aircraft and warships will be able to pass through the doors of other countries swaggeringly at any time. in that case, is there any guarantee of the security and sovereignty of the coastal countries off the straits of malacca, gibraltar, bosporus, mandeb, calais, ormoz etc.? the kremlin alleged that "the principle of free passage through straits is of substantial significance for many countries in safeguarding security" and "our country has time and again made use of these possibilities when young independent countries were subjected to imperialist invasion and asked for assistance". the more they try to hide, the more they are exposed. during the middle east crisis, their intervention in and aggression against angola and in their show of force, the soviet revisionists had indeed "time and again" made use of these straits in their contention with the other superpower for domination of the sea. it is thus clear that the new tsars' principle of "free passage through straits" is a sheer principle of maritime hegemonism.

on the one hand the soviet union hypocritically declared that it would "show consideration in particular to the need of developing countries", but on the other hand it maligned developing countries for "seeking after as much rights as possible in coastal waters particularly in the 200-nautical-mile economic zones" and for being "shortsighted". moscow lectured the

developing countries on the need to consider the sea law question from "the position of maritime powers", alleging that only in this way can all problems achieve "smooth progress". was this not an attempt to compel the small and medium-sized nations to submit to the will of soviet social-imperialism?

the developing countries do not need the kremlin's "special concern" of this kind. many small and medium-sized nations of the third world and the second world had waged a resolute struggles against such maritime hegemonism of the soviet union at past sea law conferences. it is expected that at the fourth phase meeting of the third u.n. conference of the law of the sea beginning march 15, the vast developing countries will further struggle for safeguarding their own sovereignty and reinforce their unity and unite with all the forces that can be united to continue the struggle against maritime hegemonism of the superpowers particularly that of the soviet union.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves for Tunisia to Celebrate Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

a chinese government delegation left here for tunisia by air this evening to attend the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the independence of tunisia.

leader of the delegation is liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, and member of the delegation is chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse.

tunisian ambassador to china ridha klibi was also present.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Alternate Representative to UNIDO Meeting Leaves Peking for Vienna

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1976)

alternate representative sun hui-yuan of the chinese delegation to the second session of the intergovernmental committee to draw up a constitution for the united nations industrial development organization as a specialized agency and his party left here for vienna today.

yu pei-wen, representative of the delegation and chinese ambassador to austria, and chang ping-chien, alternate representative of the delegation, are already in vienna.

Fourth Session of Third UN Sea Law Conference Opens in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 15, 1976)

the fourth session of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea opened at the u.n. headquarters here this afternoon. taking part in the session were some 5,000 representatives of more than 150 countries (or areas) and many international organizations.

with lai ya-li as leader, all members of the delegation of the people's republic of china attended the meeting.

as a follow-up of the third session of the conference held in geneva from last march to may, the fourth session is another important international conference amidst the third world countries' struggle for obtaining and safeguarding their maritime rights and against maritime hegemonism.

the current session will continue to discuss questions relating to the formulation of a new sea law, including the width of territorial waters, the sovereignty and jurisdiction of a coastal country over its 200-mile exclusive economic zone, the regime of international navigation through straits within territorial waters, the regime and machinery governing the exploitation of international seabed resources, maritime scientific research and the protection of marine environment.

at this afternoon's meeting, representatives of some third world countries urged the holding of a general debate on the proposed "single negotiating text" and

stressed that all delegations should be kept informed of the progress of the work in this regard. h.s. amerasinghe, president of the conference, put forward proposals on procedural matters.

lai ya-li, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke on the question of procedure of this session. he said, "at present, we have four parts of the 'informal single negotiating text'. in fact, none of them was the result of discussions and consultations." he noted, "the single negotiating text is only an informal working instrument intended to facilitate discussion and consultation, and is not the sole instrument for discussion and consultation. the chinese delegation holds that the single negotiating text has no binding force whatsoever on any parties, that amendments to the text may be made and that the original or new proposals of various countries may be discussed alongside with the text." the chinese delegation holds that "at this session, the delegation of each country should be given the appropriate opportunity to make general and specific comments on the informal single negotiating text," he said.

as to how to bring all countries to discuss together and consult one another on an equal footing, lai ya-li said: "the chinese delegation consistently holds that all countries, big or small, are equal. matters of substance on the law of the sea have a direct bearing on the sovereignty and national interests of each country, so they should be fully discussed with all delegations participating. therefore, it is necessary to ensure in every aspect the carrying out of discussions and consultations at the session and all committee meetings on an extensive and equitable basis. in particular, considering that the delegations of quite a few developing countries are relatively small, it is not advisable to arrange too many sub-committee activities at one and the same time. otherwise, it is impossible, in fact, for all delegations to take part with equal rights in the discussions on matters of substance. we also consider that since there are a great many subjects and questions to be discussed, we should first concentrate our energy on certain major questions of principle in order that the session may progress effectively. progress in settling these questions will contribute to solving other questions."

lai ya-li said, "it is the urgent desire of the third world and the numerous small and medium-sized countries to establish a fair and reasonable new law of the sea which safeguards the sovereignty and national economic interests of all countries. at present, the struggle concerning the law of the sea, like the international situation as a whole, continues to develop in a direction favourable to the third world and the peoples. however, our task is still complicated and arduous. we are confident that so long as the numerous developing countries uphold principles and unity and persist in struggle,

the session will be able to overcome difficulties and achieve due progress. the chinese delegation will unswervingly adhere to the principled position, resolutely stand together with the other third world countries and all the countries that cherish independence and sovereignty and uphold justice, and work together with them to bring about positive results at this session."

the session will last for eight weeks until early may.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chairman Hamdi Receives Chinese Ambassador to YAR

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Mar. 15, 1976)

chairman of the command council of the yemen arab republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces ibrahim al hamdi today received chinese ambassador to y.a.r. chao chin and had a friendly talk with him.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE"

What Is the Intention of People of the Lin Piao Type in Advocating "Private Ownership of Knowledge"

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 11, 1976)

Whom should knowledge belong to and serve after all? On this question there has all along been a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses have persistently taken class struggle as the key link and energetically criticized "private ownership of knowledge." This is entirely essential. However, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party who calls for "taking the three directives as the key link" in a vain attempt to reverse verdicts forbids the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge," and says that "so long as White expertise is of advantage to the People's Republic of China," it "should be cherished and praised." Under his instigation, some people in educational, scientific and technical, and literary and art circles openly cry that with "private ownership of knowledge" criticized, "how can we get along!" Or else, they unreasonably ask, "Who has seen private ownership of knowledge? Is it square, round or flat?" As they see it, "private ownership of knowledge" fundamentally cannot and should not be criticized! With an ulterior object in view, they even describe the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" as the pernicious influence of the Lin Piao line so as to confuse people, create chaos and whip up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

I

Has Lin Piao ever criticized "private ownership of knowledge"? Fundamentally nothing of the sort. There is irrevocable criminal evidence to show

that Lin Piao, like Liu Shao-ch'i, was a frenzied advocate of "private ownership of knowledge." This renegade Lin Piao and his gang vociferously advertised that "vocational knowledge is cash" and "ability is capital" for the purpose of luring people into looking upon knowledge (including skill and ability) as private property, a commodity for exchange of "cash," and capital for snatching fame and gain.

Essentially speaking, scientific knowledge is "a kind of weapon for people to win freedom." In order to be free in society, people should use social science to recognize and reform society; in order to be free in the natural world, they should use natural science to recognize and reform nature. When Engels spoke of Marx, he said: "He first looks upon science as an effective lever of history and a revolutionary force of highest significance. Furthermore, he is making use of science precisely as such a force. As he sees it, here lies the use of the vast knowledge he has mastered--especially knowledge of all spheres bearing on history." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XIX, pp. 372-373) This attitude of the revolutionary teacher to scientific knowledge makes us clearly see how despicable is the soul of people of the Lin Piao type in advocating "private ownership of knowledge"!

Knowledge comes from the people. In socialist society the opportunities, expenses and conditions for people to study are all provided by society. It is natural that "the results created by complicated labor, that is, things of greater value, should also belong to society." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 241) Therefore, all revolutionary people, including the revolutionary intellectuals, have only the obligation to serve the people, but never the right to bargain with the people. Today, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students sonorously cry: "It is the people who send me to university, and I go to university for the people." Many college students "come from and go back to the communes." This revolutionary action that knows no precedent is the best criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" and "studying in order to become officials," and is also the most effective restriction on bourgeois rights.

It must be pointed out that the taking of knowledge as private property and commodity is not any invention of the Lin Piao type of "genius," but a reflection of the private ownership of the means of production and the commodity economy of the past several thousand years. The slave-owner class and the reactionary feudal landlord class once vociferously publicized that "there is emolument in learning" and that "literary and military skills are acquired for sale to the imperial household." Confucius even compared himself to the "fine jade" and loudly cried: "For sale! For sale! I am for sale!" He even wanted to auction himself also to the slave-owning rulers at the higher level. The bourgeoisie turned everything into the commodity and further made a commodity of knowledge. Lin Piao and company publicized that "vocational knowledge is cash" and that "ability is capital," thus fully exposing their capitalist soul. This and the Soviet revisionist Kirov's clamor that "knowledge" is "stable and reliable wealth" are songs sung with the same excellence and almost the same. The profit-grabbing nature of the bourgeoisie and the avarice of the upstarts constitute the class origin of private ownership of knowledge and knowledge as a commodity advocated by people of the Lin Piao type.

The socialist society still practices the commodity system and there are still bourgeois rights. This economic base makes the dissemination of these fallacies possible. The reactionary essence of this trash wildly peddled by people of the Lin Piao type lies in their desire to submerge scientific knowledge in the ice water of egoism, to resist Chairman Mao's instruction that the intellectuals must be integrated with the workers and peasants, and to sabotage the turning of intellectuals into revolutionaries and laborers.

What is more, Lin Piao also wrote on a brilliant Marxist book this jargon: "The kind of merchandise the masses want to buy at the political store applies to the study of Marxist-Leninist works--method of study." Look! In the eyes of Lin Piao, Marxism-Leninism has also become a "commodity." The study of books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao actually means the selection and purchase of "commodities" in the "political store." This rare teaching material by negative example enables us to see more clearly the repulsive features of this political swindler and commodity fettishist. He cried at the top of his voice that "flexible study for flexible application" or "proper study is something that gains enormous profit out of small capital investment." Actually he wanted to use it to practice political speculation on a large scale and to undermine the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings by the masses, so that he could take over control and seize power for pushing the line of regression and restoration based on "subduing one's self and turning to propriety." So long as it was "profitable" to them, they were ever ready to trade away principle until they betrayed the revolution and the country and capitulated to the enemy. This was the dirty deal made by "Lin's Store."

The vilification and attack of the renegade do not impair in the least the brilliance of Marxism. The proletariat and the revolutionary people study and read seriously because our struggle needs Marxism. At present, the broad masses of cadres and the people exert themselves in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and some Marxist philosophy, in the discussion and criticism of Water Margin, and in striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They take class struggle as the key link for the purpose of better carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and solving this fundamental question of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts oppose the employment of college graduates as workers and peasants and maliciously attack the principle of "from the commune, back to the commune" and of allotment of work points without paying wages. The reason is nothing more than that in this way the tradition of the exploiting classes based on "want in farming and emolument in learning" and "vocational knowledge is cash" will be fundamentally shattered and the channel to "private ownership of knowledge" will be blocked. In his attitude toward Marxism-Leninism, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party also waves a red flag to oppose the red flag and cast forth "taking the three directives as the key link" to oppose taking class struggle as the key link and the basic line of the Party. The vital essence of this is to restore capitalism. To him, the "study of theory" is like the signboard of a shop or the "trade mark" for peddling the trash of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. It can be seen that on these fundamental questions it is none other than he

himself who is a true disciple of the Lin Piao line in opposing Marxism and practicing revisionism.

II

In the socialist society under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the advocacy of private ownership of knowledge by people of the Lin Piao type is bound to usher the capitalist principle of commodity exchange into the ideological and cultural sphere to endanger the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. One of the examples of their nonsense is the saying that "I sell my knowledge when paid by the students."

More than 2,000 years ago, Confucius confessed that "I will not deny instruction to those who come with tuition fees." To him, there was a relationship of buying and selling between the students and the teachers. Those who could afford to produce ten strips of dried meat naturally were not the slaves who had not even personal freedom. The bourgeoisie declared that all citizens were completely equal, but as Lenin said, "Class schools fundamentally do not offer secondary education to those who are not in position to pay for their tuition and teaching material fees as well as board and lodging for the whole school term." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 405) This shows that this kind of education based on "my selling knowledge when paid by the students" has always been for training men of ability of the exploiting classes for serving their reactionary rule. Lin Piao and company publicized the buying and selling of education for the purpose of resisting the revolution in education and turning the school which should be a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat once again into the "money-making school" of the bourgeoisie which bought and sold knowledge so as to undermine our great cause of bringing up successors to the proletarian revolution.

Capitalist commodity exchange commonly practices pricing and according to grade. The implementation of his principle in cultural and educational circles is bound to look upon the intellectuals as a commodity. By promoting the "three-famous" and "three-high" principle, didn't Liu Shao-ch'i mean that the intellectuals should strive to turn themselves into "goods of well-known brands" so as to fetch "higher prices"? Lin Piao and company also took this course of action. They brought in the business logic of the Western bourgeoisie that "it always pays to buy knowledge at a high price," added to it the reactionary craft of the Confucian school, and wanted to use "high prices" in the form of "high office," "high salary" and "great power" to buy over their needed intellectuals. Confucius cried that "the superior men hate to die without making themselves known." Lin Piao and company vociferously advocated the idea of becoming famous and an expert. They interpreted the old proverb, "The peach and plum trees are dumb, but trails automatically appear under them," as follows: "Those with true learning will become well known like the peach and plum trees which though dumb are beautiful and laden with fruits, and people coming to see them will beat tracks leading to them." So it appears that anyone with knowledge will spread its fragrance far and wide and become well-known throughout the country; he can trade with the working people for "rich remuneration and special treatment."

Look at that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party. Before the great cultural revolution, he energetically stood for vocational work in command and stated that "technical cadres must mainly be evaluated according to their

technical skill" and that the "promotion" and "selection" of engineers "should mainly be based on their vocational and technical conditions." In 1974 he also said that "the barefoot doctors have little knowledge at the beginning and can only treat some common diseases, but after a few years they will wear straw sandals because they have more knowledge, and after a few more years, they will put on cloth shoes." According to this logic, when they have still more knowledge, they will wear leather shoes, "ride in special coaches and feed on special meals"! What else is this if not for maliciously attacking such a revolutionary new thing as the barefoot doctors, continuously publicizing "private ownership of knowledge," and evaluating social standing according to knowledge? Evidently, people like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are pushing an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist line here in a vain attempt to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in the ideological and cultural sphere.

This line severely corrupts the soul of the intellectuals. Due to pursuit of fame and gain, it is inevitable that some people will not go to serve the people and can only become educated sharks struggling for fame at court and gain in the market. These people have no correct political orientation. They look upon their proficiency in vocational work and technical skill as means to uplift themselves. They either regard themselves as a rare commodity which can be hoarded for sale at the right price, or behave as Ts'ao Chung-ho in Breaking with Old Ideas who "comes to join the revolutionary force with culture as capital" to trade for a "discount certificate." They even behave like those intellectuals whom had been strongly denounced by Engels: "As a rule, they look upon the bourgeois university as the Saint Cyr Military Academy of socialism, and think that a student from it will have the right to join the Party ranks with the title of an army officer or even the title of a general." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 476) Before the great cultural revolution, many among the intellectuals had come to the brink of revisionism, and some even had fallen or rotted away. Going back to the origin, wasn't this due to the revisionist line?

This line severely hampers the development of science and culture. Because they are interested in personal fame and gain, they will not painstakingly pursue scientific truth for the revolution or brave difficulties and dangers to scale the pinnacles of science. With their minds filled with bourgeois ideas and the idealist or metaphysical world outlook, their recognition and mastery of objective truth will also be affected. "People are afraid of becoming famous and pigs are afraid of growing plump." The idea of fame and gain often makes people with a little fame become timid and cowardly. They either look upon themselves as an "authority" or repress the new things. They even take the evil road of falsifying, copying and plagiarizing things until they have become braggarts and wild and ignorant charlatans like Dühring. Historical experience shows that if the intellectuals are fettered by the chains of fame and gain and depart from this sole source for the development of science and culture--the worker-peasant masses and the three great revolutionary movements, they can only make a living by copying so-called changeless dogmas from piles of old papers, or put blind faith in that "the moon over foreign countries is rounder than that over China" and promote the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. In this way, how could there be any creation in science and technology, and how could there be any talk of surpassing the advanced standards of the world?

For the sake of opposing the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge, those advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts oddly ask whether there is now "private ownership of knowledge" or "no private ownership of knowledge" after all. Paraphrased, this means that if you have no knowledge, you are not fit to criticize "private ownership of knowledge," and if "private ownership of knowledge" is criticized again, nobody would bother to acquire knowledge. Gentlemen, we really possess not a bit of such "profound" knowledge as whether "private ownership of knowledge" is round or flat, and this is also the first time we have the good fortune of hearing it. However, the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants valiantly fighting on the forefront of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment have most abundant knowledge of the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, and they see most clearly the danger of "private ownership of knowledge" advocated by people like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. As regards the allegation that knowledge will not be learned if "private ownership of knowledge" is criticized, this is but a major exposure of the reactionary nature of the bourgeoisie who contend for what is profitable and refuse to do anything unprofitable, as well as a self-portrayal of the gloomy minds of the concocters of the revisionist absurd arguments. As they see it, knowledge not "privately owned" is equal to an extinct "engine" of life and everything looks dismal. How can there be energy for learning knowledge to speak of?

However, practice shows that only when the intellectuals break away from the restraints of the revisionist line, make a clean break with such traditional concepts as "private ownership of knowledge," "are re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of the correct line and thoroughly change their old way of thinking" can they mature healthily and bring their ability and wisdom into full play. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of intellectuals in China are further integrated with the workers and peasants and have taken on a new spiritual outlook. Some of them have also been credited with inventions and creations. The new ranks of the intellectuals of the working class wax stronger with each passing day. On our cultural, educational, scientific and technical front, a vigorous and prosperous scene has appeared. These facts are an effective criticism of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They also give the apologists of "private ownership of knowledge" a resounding box on the ear. The fact that the two lines yield two different kinds of results makes us further understand that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. Just as Marx said, only the working class can "turn science from the instrument of class rule into the strength of the people, and the scientists themselves from the peddlers of class prejudices, the parasites of the state chasing after fame and gain and the ally of capital into free thinkers!" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 422) Aren't those people who describe themselves as "enthusiasts in science" concerned with the intellectuals but are opposed to the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" and energetically turn back the wheel of history precisely desirous of impeding the development of science and culture and "pulling back the four modernizations" in a vain attempt to turn the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals once again into "parasites of the state chasing after fame and gain"?

III

Those big Party lords and big warlords of the Lin Piao type who do not read books and newspapers and have no learning whatsoever frenziedly advocate "private ownership of knowledge" entirely out of the counter-revolutionary need of the exploiting classes. What then is their reactioary political objective after all?

Lin Piao wrote in his sinister notes: "Knowledge is the business of the intelligentsia." A very important member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique also wrote: "Let everybody take part in practice" and "let theory go to a few people." They completely separated practice from theory, and "everybody" or the worker-peasant-soldier masses from the "intelligentsia" and stood them against each other. Such "few people" who monopolize "theory," look upon knowledge as their monopoly and ride roughshod over the people can only be the bourgeois spiritual aristocracy, and they naturally are not included in what is called "let everybody take part in practice." What is the difference between this kind of wild rumor, which openly publicizes the monopoly of culture and theory by "a few people" so as to widen with every effort the disparity between physical labor and mental labor, and the teachings of Confucius and Mencius, such as, "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it" and "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others"? This is entirely the same kind of trash of the Soviet revisionists who call for "the leadership of the intellectuals with the actual work carried out by the workers."

Beginning in 1956, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party publicized that "the cadres who are well versed in production techniques and other kinds of specialized vocational knowledge form the basic force in building socialism." By 1957, he clamored that "the White experts are of advantage to the People's Republic of China" and it was necessary to "cherish and praise" those intellectuals taking the "White expert" road. The reactionary stand and world outlook of the bourgeoisie determine that he is "in communion" with Lin Piao and company. All of them wish that they could knock down the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers with one blow so that the bourgoeis intellectuals could continue to preserve their "hereditary territory" in cultural,educational, scientific and technical circles. This absolutely cannot be tolerated.

There is a jargon credited to Lin Piao: "Implement a policy of special privileged treatment to bring up pace-setters." As a representative of the new and old bourgeoisie, Lin Piao also pinned his hope on energeticaly bringing up new bourgeois elements. Lin Li-kuo belonged to such a category. Lin Piao and company cried, "Universities are run by us!" He asked Lin Li-kuo and his ilk to get hold of knowledge and technique in certain fields for the counter-revolutionary cause. He also made use of his unique conditions to enable them to get in touch with abundant feudal, capitalist, revisionist and imperialist ideology and culture so as to give them a course of reactionary education. He also gave them all kinds of prerogatives in the political and economic fields. This was Lin Piao's "implementation of a policy of special privileged treatment." The new bourgeois elements of the Lin Li-kuo type also

became the sworn confederates and backbone elements of the counter-revolutioary coup d'etat unleashed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and played the role of pace-setters in restoring capitalism.

It can be seen from this that the fundamental object of people of the Lin Piao type in publicizing "private ownership of knowledge" is to effect the monopoly of knowledge by a few exploiters and to bring up a spiritual aristocracy so as to extend their social foundation for the practice of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" on a large scale. In the final analysis, in their opposition to the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge, those who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts also seek to preserve this piece of "fertile land" for restoring capitalism. This once again makes us understand that for the sake of preventing people of the Lin Piao type from coming into power, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. It must oppose bourgeois prerogatives, restrict bourgeois rights and realize Chairman Mao's instruction on "imparting knowledge to the working people and requiring the intellectuals to take up manual work." It must energetically foster new things with communist factors, gradually narrow the three major differences until they are eliminated in the end in the future, and strive to create conditions that will make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive and to emerge again.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." The criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" seeks to eliminate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of people of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, and to call on the broad masses of intellectuals to further correctly orient the line, solve the question of for whom, and hence master more properly cultural and scientific knowledge for the revolution and consciously serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as proletarian politics.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts say that the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" means that knowledge is not wanted and is criticism of the intellectuals. This kind of unfounded reports and sophistry seeks nothing more than to smother the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat which has just emerged, to undermine the criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism by the broad masses, and to sow discord in the relations between the broad masses of intellectuals and the Party.

Lenin once pointed out, "Negation of revisionism is for covering up one's own revisionism." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XX, p. 324) Those who insist on saying that "private ownership of knowledge" is no longer in existence and that "everything is for serving the people, private ownership or not" are precisely trying to cover up their own despicable behavior in peddling "private ownership of knowledge" and practicing revisionism on a large scale. In "taking the three directives as the key link" to revise and negate taking class struggle as the key link, it is apparent that that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party seeks to abolish the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, including the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge," so as to facilitate his launching a counter-attack in revenge against the revolutionary masses. The great leader Chairman Mao has most recently pointed out,

"Reversing verdicts is against the will of people." That unrepentant capitalist roader who goes against the tide of history is picking up a rock only to drop it on his own feet.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has clearly pointed out to the broad masses of intellectuals a bright future. The socialist system has opened up a broad world for the development of science and culture. The excellent situation at home and abroad marked by "the world is being turned upside down" and "past scenes are transformed" is encouraging the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals to work hard and forge ahead along the promising Red-and-expert road. We surely must firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, resolutely strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and more penetratingly criticize that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party who stubbornly pushes the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. We must criticize the idea of bourgeois rights, including "private ownership of knowledge," continue to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and expose the criminal conspiracy of the followers and descendants of Confucius who want "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" at the first opportunity. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals certainly will play a full part in combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building a socialist modern power, and strive to make contributions worthy of our era.

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"REVISIONIST WIND"

Distinguishing of the "Wind"

by

Kao Lu (高路)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 27, 1976)

Sometime earlier, some people found fault with all sorts of socialist new things in a thousand and one ways and vigorously whipped up a cold wind, but they also cried that "it is not possible to merely depend on the 'wind' to attend to one's work." They attacked the others as "doing things in accordance with the wind," but they went everywhere to fan up the wind and declared that they intended to "whip up a typhoon." This sharply brings up a question of distinguishing the wind to people.

The description of the emergence of large numbers of socialist new things as "doing things in accordance with the wind" is entirely made with an ulterior object in view. Lenin pointed out, "the masses of the people have themselves founded socialism that is creative and full of vitality." The new things on the educational battlefront are the fruits of the broad masses of cadres and the people in their effort to practice Chairman Mao's thought on education under the leadership of the Party, as well as the products of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. They represent the orientation of the educational revolution and reflect the necessity of historical development. They are not brought about by any wind, nor would they be gone like "a gust of wind." Furthermore, they could not be blown away in one breath under the charge of "doing things in accordance with the wind."

If there is really such a thing as "doing things in accordance with the wind," then we have to see what kind of "wind" are things done "in accordance with." The poem "Ode to the Wind" of an ancient character called Sung Yü merits our reading. He said: There are two kinds of winds, one being the "wind of your majesty" and the other the "wind of the common people." In fact, in class society, different classes would have different kinds of "wind." There are as many kinds of "winds" as there are classes. In socialist society, there are at all times the two antagonistic classes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and consequently there are also two kinds of fundamentally different winds. The proletariat always wants to whip up the east wind while the bourgeoisie always wants to whip up the west wind. "Either the east wind prevails over the west wind, or the west wind prevails over the east wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the line." If one does not consciously stand on the side of the proletariat, ride the vast and restless east wind and brave waves to forge ahead, he would drift along with the revisionist west wind toward capitalism. To tell the truth, what is called "things cannot be done in accordance with the wind" means but to forbid people to make revolution. Do you want to learn from the "Ch'aoyang Agricultural College"? He says that "doing things in accordance with the wind" would lower the standard of the college. Do you want to conduct open-door education? He says that "doing things in accordance with the wind" takes the students as

"merely a labor force." It could be seen that their objection to "doing things in accordance with the wind" means that only the bourgeoisie and revisionism are allowed to whip up the west wind, reverse the verdicts and work for restoration, but the proletariat is not allowed to whip up the east wind and continue with the revolution. How vicious!

This once again shows that the tree wants to remain quiet but the winds won't stop. There is no "heaven," and the "jewelled palace in Elfland's hills" is but a mirage. As far as we are concerned, the key lies in that we must be good at distinguishing the direction of the wind. "A thunderstorm burst over the earth, and the demon rose from a heap of white bones." In "The Monkey Subdues the Demon," the demon with its incorrigible man-eating habit went everywhere with an eerie wind to swindle people, and when it was exposed, it would disappear and flee in a gust of eerie wind. Why was it that on such occasions the Monk would time and again be deceived but the Monkey was able to discern it in good time and finally fight against and subdue it? This was because the Monkey had a pair of "bright and sharp eyes" and a "heavy cudgel" of matchless power.

Today, in the complicated class struggle and the two-line struggle, in order to distinguish between the east wind and the west wind, and not be befuddled by the cold wind, the eerie wind and weird wind, what is most fundamental is that we must arm our minds with Marxism, firmly grasp this key link of class struggle and adhere to the basic line of the Party. In this way, we would be able to keep our mind clear and eyes sharp, be ever-triumphant and far surpass the "Monkey." When the wind "springs up from the duckweed," we should be able to detect it in good time, get prepared, and never take it lightly because it is not strong. When the wind is "raging between the sand dunes," we should be able to stand firm no matter what the consequences. Even when the storm breaks abruptly and there appears a 12th grade typhoon, we also could still spread out our wings like the roc against the wind and bravely fly ahead in the sky!

Human society always advances in the storms. The tide of history is irresistible, "Truth holds the upper hand!"

* * *

Take Class Struggle As the Key Link and Hit Back at Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts

- The deepening of the mass debate on the revolution in education in Peking University has considerably aroused the revolutionary spirit of the masses and stimulated the continuous emergence of new things in teaching, scientific research and production, thus bringing a new appearance to all kinds of work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 17, 1976)

(NCNA Peking, January 16, 1976) The mass debate on the revolution in education launched by the teachers and students of Peking University is deepening.

This struggle is waged under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the university. In July, August and September last year, a gust of Right-deviation wind was whipped up in educational circles to reverse verdicts aimed at negating the educational revolution and reversing verdicts for the benefit of the revisionist educational line. The Party committee of Peking University, which adhered to the Party's basic line and to the orientation of "revolution in education" discovered that this was a gust of revisionist "west wind," and determined to work against it. It took class struggle as the key link and aroused the teachers, students and workers of the whole university to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, sum up the experience of the educational revolution in the past few years, safeguard the fruits of the educational revolution and criticize the revisionist line in education.

In this mass debate, the members of the worker propaganda team of Peking University and the broad masses of teachers, students and workers, aroused and proud, held large numbers of forums, debate meetings and criticism meetings. They put up big-character posters to reveal and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They pointed out: This struggle in educational circles is not an isolated phenomenon, but a reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines of present-day society in the educational field. Those absurd arguments for whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts on the educational front are, in essence, for negating the educational revolution and socialist new things, in a vain attempt to reverse the verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution and promote regression and restoration.

In the course of leading this mass debate, the Party committee of Peking University put full faith in and extensively and penetratingly aroused the masses. People were guided to understand that this mass debate is the continuation and extension of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a struggle for consolidating and developing the fruits of the educational revolution and the great cultural revolution and further strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a profound course of education in the ideological and political line for the broad masses of teachers, students and workers.

The Party organizations at all levels energetically carried out penetrating and careful ideological mobilization work. They called various types of forums for teachers, students, workers, etc., and conducted conversation and family-visit activities, thus enabling Chairman Mao's various directives to penetrate deep into people's minds, constantly heighten the awareness of the broad masses of the great significance of this struggle and raise their consciousness in participation in the struggle. The ranks of activists were constantly broadened and the masses were mobilized on a broader and broader scale.

In a very short period of time, all people, from members of the worker propaganda team to school cadres, from worker-peasant-soldier students to school workers, from old professors to the Red Guards and Little Red Guards of the middle and primary schools attached to the university, plunged into this struggle with boundless enthusiasm. The worker propaganda team members of the school more assiduously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and took the lead in participating in the debate. The worker-peasant-soldier students used the abundant fruits of the educational revolution in the past few years to repudiate the slanders of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts against the quality of education. With insights gained from their participation in the practice of the educational revolution, the broad masses of teachers sang the praises of the great cultural revolution and the revolution in education, and criticized the revisionist line in education. The 12 professors of the Chinese Department all wrote big-character posters and used their several decades of experience to refute those absurd arguments negating the educational revolution and attacking the Party policy toward intellectuals.

In the mass debate, the Party committee of Peking University guided the teachers and students to direct the spearhead of criticism at the revisionist line that represented bourgeois opposition to the proletariat. Toward those who had made some wrong statements at an earlier stage under the influence of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Party organizations at various levels paid attention to explaining the policies, and more work was done to arouse their active participation in the struggle and raise their awareness. Some time ago, a middle-aged teacher of the Mathematics Department made some wrong statements. With the help of the Party organization, he was relieved of his ideological misgivings. He joined the students in writing big-character posters, and in the classroom, he linked teaching with the criticism and refutation of the fallacy of so-called "ignoring scientific research and theory" spread by certain people in educational circles.

In the course of conducting mass debate, the school Party committee guided the broad masses to take the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a weapon to expose the use of eclecticism, sophistry and other tactics by certain people in educational circles and to lay hold of the essence of their using the revisionist educational line to reverse verdicts and tamper with the orientation of educational revolution for criticism. The questions debated mainly centered on: How to look at the revisionist line in education in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution? How to look at the quality of education since the great cultural revolution? What attitude should be adopted toward a series of new things appearing on the educational front, such as sending of workers, peasants and soldiers to college, open-door education, part-work

and part-study, the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, the "July 21" College, short-term training classes, etc.? Should we adhere to the Party's policy of "unity, education and transformation" toward the intellectuals? What are the main dangers on the educational front in the final analysis? Is "revisionism still the main danger at present" or what is called "not learning culture" and other things are the main danger"? Is class struggle or the two-line struggle the key link, or are vocational work and the like the key link?

For the sake of constantly deepening this debate, the school Party committee aroused the masses to take the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon and distinguish between the right and the wrong line through linking theory with practice. The Party committee organized the teachers, students and workers to conscientiously and repeatedly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao's directives on the great cultural revolution, the expositions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education, and the "Minutes of the National Educational Work Conference" in 1971. They also investigated and studied the changes on the educational front before and after the great cultural revolution. On the basis of universally criticizing the main points of those absurd arguments in educational circles, the teachers and students were guided to deepen the criticism of topics one by one. The study of theory and the criticism of Water Margin were linked with the mass debate, mass criticism was linked with criticism by backbone theorists, and the teaching of political theory lessons was linked with the mass debate, thus constantly raising the level of criticism.

The teachers and students of the International Politics Department studied the Marxist-Leninist expositions criticizing old revisionism, and wrote theoretical and analytical mass-criticism articles to expose the essence of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the tactics adopted. In a big-character poster entitled "About Dialectics," the students of the Philosophy Department dissected and criticized those absurd arguments of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts from over ten aspects such as the line and the method, the mainstream and side issues, essence and phenomenon, politics and vocational work, application and transformation, etc. The teaching of Party history lessons (socialist section) in certain classes was also coordinated with the mass debate, and the salient features and tactics of revisionism as viewed from Peng Te-huai's opposition to the Party and this Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, what attitude Marxists should adopt toward new things and the revolutionary mass movement, and other contents were taught.

To lead the mass debate well, the Party committee of Peking University paid great attention to using the Party's basic line to teach the leading cadres at various levels to grasp well the strengthening of leading bodies ideologically in the course of struggle. Since the mass debate, all organizations ranging from the Party committee to the Party branch have persisted in properly running study classes for secretaries and Party committee members, thus enabling the cadres to walk one step ahead, learn a bit more and criticize a bit more thoroughly. During struggle, the overwhelming majority of the leading bodies at the Party general branch and Party branch levels have played the role of combat command posts. The Party committee pays attention to conducting ideological work for those cadres who show lack of vigor in leading the debate in

individual departments and classes, thus enabling them to rapidly take the initiative in leading the debate.

The great debate has considerably aroused the revolutionary spirit of the masses. The educational revolution is further developed, and new things keep appearing in an endless stream. Large numbers of graduating students ask for permission to head for the countryside, border areas and where they are most needed by the Party and the people so as to make a break with the old traditional concepts and take practical action in striking back at those absurd arguments in educational circles. The great debate has given impetus to teaching, scientific research, production and other work. Open-door education and part-work, part-study are full of vigor, new progress is made in scientific research projects, and new features have appeared in all kinds of work.

At present, the broad masses of teachers, students and workers of Peking University are conscientiously studying the two poems by Chairman Mao and the New Year's Day joint editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i magazine and Chieh-fang-chün Pao. They are determined to adhere to the Party's basic line, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as a key link and carry the mass debate in educational revolution through to the end.

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OPEN-DOOR RESEARCH

Sinkiang Scientific Institute Introduces
"Open-door" Research

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 18, 1976)

instead of doing research behind closed doors, 80 percent of the scientists and technicians of a research institute in sinkiang are now doing on-the-spot research in villages, pastoral areas and factories together with peasants, herdsmen and workers.

this integration with the working people has helped the scientists of various nationalities at the sinkiang institute of biology, soil and desert sciences to remould their world outlook, draw on the collective wisdom of the masses and achieve practical results.

the institute introduced the open-door method during the cultural revolution, after the scientists and technicians had criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao. it now has more than a dozen research centres in villages, mines, factories and pastoral areas in various parts of sinkiang.

results achieved in 13 research items were popularized last year. some were applied to production for the first time in china.

in doing "open-door" research, the scientists adhere to the principle that scientific research should serve proletarian politics, serve the workers and peasants and must be integrated with productive labour. 70 percent of the research items undertaken by the institute are selected to meet the needs of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

before the cultural revolution, the institute's personnel lived in big cities. some research workers became laughing stocks when they reported ridiculous findings based on growing melons on city plots and cotton in flower pots. today the research workers join the peasants in field work, and combine laboratory analysis with actual production. they have collected useful data on the growth of melons and other fruit and devised new storage methods to keep fresh sinkiang's well-known honeydew melons and seedless white grapes.

in 1973 the institute began to tackle soil alkalinity, a major obstacle to agricultural development in sinkiang. the scientists joined local peasants in making investigations and experiments. they helped the peitachu people's commune improve its soil and switch over to rice growing. the commune increased its grain output considerably. its highest per hectare rice yield was nine tons.

the scientists and technicians of the institute look upon "open-door" research as important to their own re-education.

biologists of the institute joined the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of a high and cold pastoral area in tending flocks, digging ditches and growing grass. they invited elderly poor herdsmen to tell them about their past misery and present happiness. this helped the biologists make ideological progress and draw closer to the herdsmen. the herdsmen now refer the scientists as "members of our team"

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Universal Primary and Secondary Education on East China Islands

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 18, 1976)

ninetyeight point two percent of all school-age children are enrolled in primary schools and 88 percent in secondary schools on the choushan islands off the coast of chekiang province, biggest fishing grounds of china. the education network now reaches all villages of the many islands that make up the archipelago and schools or teaching centres have been set up on all islets which have three or more fishermen's households.

education has developed rapidly on the choushan archipelago since liberation, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. primary schools have risen from 72 before liberation to more than 800 today, and secondary schools from one to nearly 100. the number of students and pupils is 78 times that on the eve of liberation. in the past, only local despots and other rich men could afford schooling for their children, while the fishermen were left illiterate for generations. today, all fishermen's children, even those residing in the far-off islets, have a chance to study.

take shengszu county in the north of the choushan islands. it is made up of 193 islets totalling 66 square kilometres in area. on the eve of liberation, it had only one primary school with one teacher and 25 pupils. more than 95 percent of the most of the inhabitants could neither read nor write. now, the county has 71

primary and secondary schools including four senior middle schools. ninetyeight point three percent of the school-age children have been enrolled. a universal seven-year education has been enforced in the county.

there are both state and commune-run schools in choushan prefecture. the fishermen, who suffered bitterly in the old society, show great initiative in running the schools. now, every island and fishing team in the prefecture either have schools of their own or teaching centres where teachers of nearby schools come to give lessons to the local children. in the tanhu commune that embraces only one square kilometre, all the 128 school-age children scattered over various villages have been enrolled in schools set up in 1972 with state aid. in the three-household popo islet, which is less than 0.1 square kilometre, the three school-age children are studying at a teaching centre.

the teaching in the choushan islands schools since the start of the cultural revolution has been connected with class struggle of the fishermen and with productive labour. every school has classes in political study, language, arithmetic and marine products. old fishermen are regularly invited to teach the children about classes and class struggle drawing on their own experience of oppression in the pre-liberation days. besides giving lessons in classrooms, teachers often take students to communes and production teams to learn about raising aquatic products. middle school students spend certain time each year fishing at sea to acquire practical knowledge. in this way, the young people are trained as a new generation of workers with socialist consciousness and culture.

the contingents of teachers have grown with the rapid development of education. now the islands have more than 7,000 teachers, 12 times the figure before liberation. /

RURAL BRANCHES OF CITY MIDDLE SCHOOLS

City Middle Schools Run Rural Branches

(NCNA-English Chungking, Mar. 17, 1976)

twentyone middle schools and one normal school in the city of chungking in szechwan province, southwest china, are running branch schools in which students and teachers spend part of the year.

this is a new thing that has emerged in the revolution in education.

the chungking no.8 middle school was the first to set up a branch school in the summer of 1970 in a mountain area 100 kilometres away from the city proper. the teachers and students did this according to chairman mao's teaching: "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie."

the school has also set up a small plant for on-the-spot teaching and scientific experiments. in addition, the teachers and students go to learn about industrial production in the factories with which the school has established ties. this helps strengthen the students' integration with the workers and peasants.

the city party committee and the educational department have helped out by providing building materials and funds for setting up the branch. the branch now has a total floor-space of more than 1,700 square metres and two hectares of land it has opened on barren mountain slopes which are planted to industrial and farm crops. more than 1,800 teachers and students have studied and worked at the branch school in the last five years.

the students study and learn to do farm work for at least half a year during the middle school years, usually in the first term of the senior school.

the teachers and students often make investigations among the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants on the local class struggle. they stay in communes, brigades or work teams for several weeks to join the peasants in farm work and to learn their fine qualities.

the branch invites veteran poor peasants to tell them about local class struggle and experience in solving agricultural problems and to help them revise the old teaching materials and methods to meet rural requirements. for political science classes, the

students learn the party's basic line; for language lessons, they do practical writing; for mathematics lessons, they learn commune bookkeeping, accounting and surveying; for basic agricultural knowledge, they are taught how to develop good strains of seed.

for chemistry lessons, teachers of the no.8 middle school taught the students how to use marsh gas. after several attempts, they were able to construct an air-tight pit to produce marsh gas. they are using marsh gas in place of oil lamps in the mountainous area.

NOVELS

A New Novel by Writer of Uighur Nationality

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 17, 1976)

a novel of the life of the uighur people by kayum turdi, an amateur uighur novelist, was published in the uighur and han languages by the sinkiang people's publishing house and the people's literature publishing house in peking a short time ago.

"at the foot of kyzyl mountain" describes the life and struggles of the uighur people in the learn-from-tachai movement in the countryside of southern sinkiang during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it centers on the important theme of their all-out efforts to deepen this movement.

the novel, written in three years, is popular among the multi-national people in sinkiang.

it is one of works on the life and struggle of the minority peoples written by authors of minority nationalities who participated in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. guided by chairman mao's article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", many writers of minority nationalities have gone to live, study and work with workers, peasants and soldiers.

aridity presents the main obstacle to farm production in the gobi desert areas in sinkiang. during the learn-from-tachai movement commune peasants of various nationalities have made tremendous efforts to make

irrigated land on the gobi desert produce to wrest good harvests from the gobi area.

the novel gives a picture of the changes at the foot of kyzyl mountain on the fringes of takla makan, china's biggest desert. the commune peasants of uighur nationality have hacked canals through mountain rock to use the melted snow on snow-capped mountains and lead it to their fields for irrigation. they take as models the commune peasants of tachai and give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the book effectively illustrates that the learn-from-tachai movement is a great and deep-going revolution, which is, first of all, an incisive class struggle and the two-line struggle, not merely a struggle for production. therefore, it is bound to meet with the obdurate resistance of class enemies and those influenced by capitalist thinking.

the thread of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the movement runs through the novel. the spirit of the times permeates the book. the writer's refreshing style brings to life a group of heroes fervent in their political dedication and a young party branch secretary who is a typical proletarian hero.

the novel traces the growth of its hero, sabir. in the old society his father, a house slave in a landlord's family, was flogged to death for resisting. his mother fell into the fire from exhaustion while baking pancakes for the landlord and was burnt to death. the party and chairman mao saved sabir from the depths of misery in which he was born and brought up. with deep feelings for the party and chairman mao and scathing hatred for class enemies, he joins the chinese people's liberation army where he is educated by the party in mao tsetung thought and steeled into a proletarian vanguard fighter.

the novel richly portrays the life and characteristics of the uighur nationality. simple and vivid in language, it uses a wealth of uighur proverbs and, bold sayings of tachai commune peasants to express their determination to build a new socialist countryside. the book promotes cultural exchange between the nationalities and enriches the modern literary language of the uighurs themselves.

thirtynine-year old kayum turdi, author of the novel, was born in a family of poor farm labourers on the oasis of kashgar in southern sinkiang. he graduated from the sinkiang institute for nationalities after liberation and became an editor and reporter on the "sinkiang daily". he joined the chinese communist party, and has often taken part in the rural revolutionary movement. since he took up creative writing in 1962, more than 20 of his short stories, features and reports have been published.

NEW TOWNS

New Towns Spring Up in Rugged Southwestern Minority Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

many new cities and towns have been built in the minority areas of the southwest china provinces of yunnan, kweichow and szechwan since liberation with the rapid construction of railways and roads.

these three provinces account for 12 percent of the country's area and 15.6 percent of its population. these provinces have about 30 nationalities, including hans, tibetans, yis, miaos, was, tungs, chingpos and puyis. some of china's most rugged terrain is found here. in old china these land-locked provinces had only a few hundred kilometres of narrow-gauge railways and not a single standard-gauge trunk line. most counties had no roads.

more than 5,000 kilometres of railway have been built since liberation. motor roads now link the 400 counties and towns, with the exception of two counties high up in the mountains. the provinces now have over 20,000 kilometres navigable waterways.

the state has set up factories and mines on the basis of local resources and needs. new cities and towns which are centres of small and medium industries have sprung up along the lines. some are now modern industrial centres with population of hundreds of thousands.

the city of tuyun, capital of the puyi and miao autonomous prefecture in the southern miaoling mountain of kweichow province has gone up after construction of the local railroad. pre-liberation tuyun had only a few workshops and a population of less than ten thousand. its streets and houses were dilapidated.

since liberation, 4,000 kilometres of roads and 400 kilometres railways have been built in the prefecture. tuyun has become a communications and industrial centre with a population of 140,000. the new city area is now 11 times the size of the original tuyun. the city has over 150 factories and mines including power, metallurgy, coal mining, machine-building, chemicals, electronics, textiles, food, paper, building materials and leather processing. there are 58 primary and middle schools and schools of higher education, adequately-equipped hospitals, and sports and recreational grounds and centres.

hsuanwei county in yunnan province, stretching across 5,600 square kilometres on a high plateau, had only one road 110 kilometres long and in poor repair before liberation. the rich natural resources there, including coal, manganese, phosphate and timber could not be extracted in large quantities.

with state support the county mobilized the masses after liberation to build 850 kilometres of roads reaching to every commune. the kweiyang-kunming railway, completed in 1966, runs across the county which also has five railway spurs for industry.

the county has over 20 state enterprises plus scores of collective-owned enterprises run by communes or brigades, including power plants, nitrogenous fertilizer factories, chemical works, a machinery plant, a cement plant and a pharmaceutical factory. this county's coal output leads the whole province. the agricultural county has now become an important industrial centre. its total industrial output value last year was 6.4 times that of 1965, the year before the railways reached there.

before liberation, no highway reached the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture in the southern part of szechwan province and the apa tibetan autonomous prefecture in the northern part. these two prefectures have built 6,000 kilometres of roads, weaving through every county and most of the communes. the chengtu-kunming railway completed during the great proletarian cultural revolution runs across three counties in liangshan. new towns include chaochueh, kanlo, puto and meiku in liangshan and hongyuan, jorgai and barkam in apa. barkam, capital of the apa tibetan autonomous prefecture, situated 2,600 metres above sea level, had only a temple and few tents before liberation.

now it is a city with 12,000 people, nine state enterprises and a number of collective-run enterprises producing agricultural machinery and daily necessities. the city also has ten medical and health set-ups and 3,600 primary and middle school students.

besides being a political and cultural centre barkam is a commercial and trading centre. all kinds of consumer goods produced in all parts of the country including shanghai and tientsin are on sale. apart from essential goods like table salt, tea and cloth, marine products and even fresh fruit are stocked. the sales of goods specially for the minority nationalities, like national costumes and silver ornaments have increased 2.5 times in the past three years.

POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT

New Power Generating Equipment Complex in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

a complex making big and medium-sized power equipment has been built in southwest china since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it has provided complete sets of equipment for more than 20 large and medium thermal or hydro-electric power plants in southwest china and other parts of the country.

the complex consists of big plants making generators, steam turbines, boilers, all of which were designed and built in china. it turns out 200,000 kilowatt thermal power generating units and 210,000 kilowatt hydro-electric power generating units which, along with other products, are up to advanced national standards. since 1974, the complex has produced over and above its designed capacity. quality of the equipment has improved steadily. a set of large hydro-electric generating units installed at the tanchiangkou hydro-electric power station in central china's hupeh province has been functioning well. the equipment is much appreciated by the station workers for its small size and high generating capacity, and ease of operation and maintenance.

before liberation, china's power industry was backward and no generator plants existed. plants to manufacture small and medium-sized generators began to be put up gradually in southwest china after 1949. all big generator-making industries were yet concentrated in the big coastal cities before the cultural revolution started in 1966.

to meet the needs of the rapidly developing industry, agriculture and power industry in southwest china, the state during the cultural revolution built the centre for making big, medium-sized and small power equipment in a planned way. this improved the distribution of the industry for making power equipment and is a big factor in promoting the country's economic development.

the complex was built up by the joint efforts of workers from various parts of the country. the designs were discussed and revised by a three-in-one group composed of workers, cadres and technicians which solicited opinions from the masses. the workers raised several hundred suggestions for revisions of the design for the steam turbines plant. the group restudied the blueprints in the light of the suggested improvements and eliminated inessentials, such as waste space in the workshops and unnecessary structures. this cut spending and speeded up construction.

the technical personnel are either from fraternal plants or trained in the complex itself. a number of new workers and technicians from the complex were also sent to other plants for training. most of the workers have now mastered the essential techniques.

only part of the machinery and equipment for the complex was provided by the state and the rest was manufactured by the workers themselves. workers of the steam turbines plant, for example, made more than 800 pieces of equipment of different kinds.

DESERT CONTROL

Desert Control in Northwest China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Mar. 18, 1976)

dense forest belts, green orchards, thriving farms and new residential quarters have sprung up on the fringes of the ulanpuho and tengri deserts in northwest china.

this tremendous change was brought about by the people in the ningsia hui autonomous region in their work to control the deserts through the construction of water conservancy projects, afforestation and reclamation of sandy waste.

the people living on the fringes of the deserts had fought against sandstorms for generations before liberation. but the reactionary rulers did nothing to help them; on the contrary, they tried to hoodwink the people by describing the sandstorms as "yellow dragons", and built temples to propitiate them. many villages were buried under sand, and thousands upon thousands of peasants fled famine every year.

since liberation the party and the people's government have paid close attention to the people's life there. they sent in a large number of scientists and technicians who helped establish over 20 sand-control stations, forest plantations and farms. alongside the local people, they pitched in to remove sand dunes, plant trees and build water control works.

confident of their power to subdue nature, the local people have since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966 carried out a large-scale

sand-control drive by pooling the collective strength of the people's communes. last year they afforested an area 2.5 times as large as that in 1965 and completed 3.5 times as much earth and stone work for water conservancy projects.

the people in three counties near the yellow river jointly built a 52-kilometre-long canal in two winter-spring periods to lead water from the river to irrigate 6,700 hectares of sand waste.

a labour force of 7,000 was involved in the sand-control campaign in another county on the southern fringe of the tengri desert. in one winter and spring period, they removed more than 5,000 sand dunes and planted a shelterbelt 60 kilometres long and one kilometre wide. moreover, they planted trees to protect the farmland. the county now has 0.03 hectare of trees per capita and harm brought by sandstorms has been greatly alleviated. yenchih county close by the maowusu desert is short of surface water. the people have sunk 600 wells and brought underground water to 1,700 hectares of barren sandy soil.

the people in ningsia have transformed desert areas through a comprehensive control plan. they first built shelterbelts to check the encroaching desert and then expanded the forest to fix shifting sand. they also grew grass and crops on newly-reclaimed waste land. the 1,300 hectares of newly-transformed desert land in chungwei county now give 2.25 tons of grain per hectare.

the local people have worked with firm determination. one brigade of the yikeerh commune in the tengri desert has only 300 herdsmen. the 2,000 jujube saplings they first planted were swept away overnight by a sandstorm. in order to fix the roots of new saplings, they moved in earth by camel from 100 kilometres away and carried water from a lake to water them. as a result, more than 100,000 jujube trees are now flourishing there.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Feature: Othmane's Severed Hand Is Rejoined and a Friendship Deepened

(NCNA-English Algiers, Mar. 15, 1976)

the successful grafting of the severed right hand of a young algerian worker by a combined team of local and visiting chinese doctors continues to spread throughout the vast northwestern territory of the african continent.

kai ameur othmane entered the relizane hospital, west algeria, in december 1974 minus his most important hand, he left just over a month ago on february 12 after many a hearty handshake with his benefactors.

28 year-old othmane, the son of a martyr who sacrificed his life in the national liberation war, is a worker in a printing house in relizane. his right hand was unfortunately cut off in a paper-cutting machine. in the rush to get him into hospital, his severed hand was left behind in the workshop, neither he nor his fellow workers thinking it would be of any further value.

the chinese medical team working in the hospital thought otherwise, and the hospital authorities agreed and soon sent out a call for it to be brought to hospital.

the leader of the chinese medical team was 300 kilometres away but rushed back immediately to help. other chinese medical personnel working in the area volunteered their services, while the algerian hospital medical workers worked all-out in preparing for the actual operation.

the blood-vessels in a man's hand are narrow, the thickist being only the diameter of a match stalk. severed vessels contract, blanch and are difficult to discern and work on, and a difficult operation was complicated by a lack of suitable apparatus, instruments and medical supplies.

the operating team made up of medical workers from the two countries decided, however, to overcome these difficulties and to rejoin othmane's hand so that he

could achieve his great wish and again take part in national construction with both hands. they therefore improvised and substituted suitable devices for what was lacking.

they realized that success in such operations is mainly dependent on the suturation of the blood-vessels. the chinese surgeon was assigned this task, stitching the vessels with a thread finer than a human hair without the aid of a magnifying glass. following the removal of bloodclots which emerged during the operation, all the five veins and two arteries were sutured. the blood circulation which had stopped for ten hours was restored and the apparently lifeless hand reddened. the operation which took 11 hours, including the suturation of muscles and nerves, was completed.

the superintendent of the hospital allocated three experienced nurses to work with the chinese medical personnel in order to ensure that the patient had every possible aid to full recovery. under the intensive care of the medical workers of the two countries, the patient gradually recuperated, and his swollen misshapen hand was back to normal. the combined western and traditional chinese medical treatment effectively controlled his temperature, cleared the wound of bad blood and prevented infection.

after months of meticulous treatment and persistent exercise, the blood circulation became normal, and the joined bones, muscles and nerves grew well. the patient was able to use his rejoined hand to hold a glass, and was no longer completely dependent on others when he wanted a drink of water or play table tennis. before he left hospital he could lift up an article weighing eight kilogrammes.

the successful operation attracted the attention of algerian friends in all walks of life. news of it was circulated by news agencies, the press, and radio and television stations throughout the country. many people, unknown to othmane including overseas algerians, sent him congratulatory messages, and people travelled long distances to see him. they made no attempt to conceal their surprise and pleasure that he could wave his rejoined hand in greeting. one algerian friend spoke for many others when he said: "the rejoined hand represents the achievement of our third world."

it was a very moving sight to see othmane's 80-year-old grandfather taking the restored hand caressingly into his own hands. he was so excited that he could not stop expressing his thanks to the medical workers of the two countries.

now people in the vast endless sahara desert in the south, along the extensive mediterranean coast in the north, in the district town of relizane, and in the capital city recount how the medical workers of the two countries have succeeded in rejoining the severed hand of the algerian young worker by combined effort. it has added a new chapter to the annals of friendship between the chinese and algerian people.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

dieudonne itoua, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to china, left for home today at the end of his term of office here.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

chinese vice-premier sun chien met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with ivar noergaard, danish minister for foreign economic affairs, and his party.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan was present at the meeting.

present were also chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, leading members of the departments concerned under the foreign ministry and the ministry of foreign trade, as well as commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in denmark wu min-hsien.

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

ivar noergaard, danish minister for foreign economic affairs, gave a reciprocal banquet at noon today.

among those attending the banquet were li chiang and chai shu-fan, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; cheng to-pin and peng chin-po, department director and deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and wu min-hsien, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in denmark.

danish ambassador to china "j.a.w. paludan and his wife were present at the banquet.

minister ivar noergaard and minister li chiang proposted toasts at the banquet to the constant development of the friendship between the people of denmark and china and the trade relations between the two countries.

Chinese-Danish Joint Commission Meets

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

the joint commission of the people's republic of china and the kingdom of denmark held its second session in peking from march 14 to 15.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets New Ambassador of German Democratic Republic to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

ku mu, chinese vice-premier of the state council, met with helmut liebermann, new ambassador of the german democratic republic of china, here this afternoon.

present at the meeting were hsiang chung-pu, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egypt to Establish Parliamentary Egypt-China Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 18, 1976)

the foreign affairs committee of the egyptian people's assembly adopted on march 15 a proposal for setting up a parliamentary egypt-china friendship society, according to mena.

the proposal was submitted by committee member demerdash touni.

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Egypt's Abrogation of Treaty with Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

"angry roar of the egyptian people" is the title of an article by "people's daily" commentator frontpaged in the paper here today which declares the chinese people's support for the just struggle of the egyptian people. the article reads:

the egyptian people's assembly on march 15 approved a bill, officially abrogating the egyptian-soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" which was signed in may 1971 to be valid for 15 years. this significant and resolute decision demonstrates the egyptian people's keen aspirations and firm determination to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and dignity, and shows that the egyptian people are a heroic people with strong backbone not to be daunted or subdued by any force. the decision has greatly heightened the fighting spirit of the egyptian people and other arab people as well as the third world people as a whole and dealt a heavy blow to the arrogance of the soviet social-imperialists. it is being acclaimed by the justice-upholding peoples throughout the world. the chinese people resolutely support the egyptian people's just struggle and firmly believe that their struggle is bound to win new victories.

people still remember that the soviet authorities had extolled the egyptian-soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" and soviet-egyptian relations to the skies, saying that the treaty "was a vivid example of genuine equality, full mutual understanding and fraternal solidarity", that it had "laid a permanent foundation for the development of the relations between the two countries" and "had strong vitalities" and so on and so forth. now, in less than five years after the signing of the treaty, egypt has been driven beyond the limits of its forbearance and compelled to declare the abrogation of the treaty. this has revealed the true features of the soviet revisionists who have honey on their lips and murder in their hearts and given them a sound slap in the face.

the abrogation of the egyptian-soviet treaty is a most gratifying move which marks a new development of the egyptian people's struggle against hegemonism. the crimes committed against egypt by the soviet union before and after the signing of the treaty are "disgusting" as president sadat said. 20 years have elapsed since the soviets began infiltration into egypt in the mid-50's by taking advantage of the egyptian people's aspiration to resist israeli aggression and develop their national economy, up to the abrogation of the treaty.

during these years, the soviet social-imperialists resorted to all kinds of vile and vicious tricks to exploit cruelly and blackmail the egyptian people and intervene unscrupulously in egyptian internal affairs in an attempt to establish a hegemonic rule in egypt with the soviet union dominating and controlling everything there. the egyptian people have suffered a great deal from soviet aggression and expansion and resisted it constantly. angrily denouncing the soviets' unreasonable demand, former egyptian president nasser said it was an act of "imperialism, pure and simple excl." the egyptian people have come to know thoroughly from the experience of 20 years' struggle that there is nothing to speak of with regard to "friendship" and "cooperation" with soviet social-imperialism. they have come to see its reactionary features more and more clearly. president sadat's firm decision to abrogate the egyptian-soviet treaty following the egyptian people's expulsion of soviet military personnel in 1972 is an another important victory of the anti-hegemonic struggle. it is an example for all countries and people subjected to bullying, interference and control by soviet social-imperialism in rising to resist superpower hegemonism and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

the decision of the egyptian people to abrogate the egyptian-soviet treaty is of great significance and will intensively educate and enlighten the people.

it shows that "friendship and cooperation" lauded to the skies by the soviet social-imperialists is nothing but a cloak under which to carry out aggression and expansion against other countries, plunder and control them. the so-called "respect for sovereignty", "equality and mutual benefit", "coordinated action", "strengthening" of egypt's "defence capability", etc. are out-and-out deception excl. in recent years the soviet union grossly interfered in egypt's internal affairs, withheld the shipment of munitions, ferociously pressed for payment of debts and interest, sowed discord among arab countries, tried hard to isolate egypt and went so far as to conspire to subvert the egyptian government. the numerous crimes are all clear and plain to the world people and can never be evaded.

it also shows: "there are true and false friends. but through practice one can tell the true from the false." it is understandable that the egyptian people cherished hopes on moscow's "aid" when they had before them the serious task of fighting against imperialism and colonialism and liberating their homeland. however, what this "natural ally" did has intensively educated the egyptian people by negative example. it gave egypt a few arms in order to control egypt; it refused to give more in order to force egypt into submission.

it offered some so-called military and economic aid to egypt in order to infiltrate into the country and expand its own spheres of influence; it madly asked egypt for payment of debts by taking advantage of egypt's difficulties in order to force the country to surrender its independent stand. what kind of "ally" is this exclamation it fully reveals the ferocious features of social-imperialism.

the abrogation of the treaty also shows that one should not pin blind faith to the social-imperialists. they laud their "aid" so fervently that it seems as if the liberation of oppressed nations and their national construction would be out of the question without such "aid". the egyptian people have come to know from their experience that to control egypt is the real aim of the soviet social-imperialists, whereas their aid is fraudulent. in recent years, the egyptian people under the leadership of president sadat took a series of measures to shake off soviet control and safeguard state sovereignty. flying into a rage, the soviet social-imperialists resorted to stick and carrot to bring egypt to its knees. but the egyptian people refused either to submit to threat or to be misled by honeyed words. they courageously withstood all pressures, with a firm determination to master their own destiny. facts have fully proved that soviet social-imperialism is but a paper tiger, not at all terrifying to a united people daring to struggle. on the contrary, it is social-imperialism that fears the awakened people of the third world countries and the people of small countries who have stood up.

after the termination of the treaty, the soviet authorities immediately issued a statement through their mouthpiece tass, declaring that the responsibility for the consequences of "the abrogation of the u.s.s.r.-a.r.e. treaty of friendship and cooperation, rests entirely with the egyptian side." in the statement the soviet social-imperialists try to throw off the responsibility for their treacherous acts and levy blackmail on the egyptian people, but all this is futile. with the abrogation of the treaty, the egyptian people have cast off another shackle placed on them by the soviet social-imperialists, and taken their destiny into their own hands. such "consequences" are excellent. naturally, this most vicious social-imperialism, never reconciled to its defeat, will do any bad things offensive to reason. by "consequences", the soviet social-imperialists mean to resort to more despicable tactics against egypt by way of reprisal. but the great egyptian people are on their guard. an egyptian leader announced that his country has prepared "contingency plans" to meet any possible soviet hostile measures in various fields. we believe that the egyptian people, with the support of other arab people and the people of the whole world, will certainly smash all plots of sabotage and trouble-making of the soviet social-imperialists.

hegemonism itself determines its inevitable failure and doom. aggression, expansion and hegemonism produce the reverse of what their promoters intend. there is no exception to this rule either in modern or in ancient times. the soviet social-imperialists have stretched their tentacles to every corner of the world in desperate expansion to contend for world domination, fancying themselves resourceful. but the more places they put their noses in, the greater will be the number of people who see clearly their true features as imperialists and the greater will be the number of people who will rise to oppose them. the thunderous roar of the egyptian people is only a new starting point. a storm of opposition to soviet hegemonism and expansionism will certainly arise one after another among third world as well as other small and medium countries.

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CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Feature -- Chinese Veterinarians in Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Mar. 16, 1976)

an endorsing friendship has sprung up between the ethiopian people, especially vets, and a group of chinese vets during their stay here in the last two years and more. they have learned a lot from the ethiopian people and, what is of great significance, the use of medicinal herbs to cure animal diseases.

ethiopia has a large cattle population. local peasants and herdsmen are well experienced in using medicinal herbs to cure animal diseases. one can often see various kinds of herbs, including some processed, on sale on urban and rural markets.

the complex topography of the rift valley running across the ethiopian highlands from north to south creates great disparity in weather condition. while the mountain peaks are snow-capped all the year round, it is always like spring on the plateaus and extremely hot in most of the months at the bottom of the valley. these provide conditions for a wide range of vegetation which is a rich source of medicinal herbs.

with the support and help of the local people, the chinese veterinary surgeons quickly learned to spot and use the local medicinal herbs. in a valley near mechew, tigre province, where the ethiopian guerrillas fought bravely against the italian aggressors 30 years ago, an old herdsman gladly told the chinese about

his experience in using herbal medicines. pointing to a galazo tree on the mountain slope, he told them that its leaves can cure dysentery and fever in livestocks.

aided by drawings of medicinal herbs, a driver for the chinese vets, tried to find these herbs wherever he went and reported to the chinese vets as soon as he found any. a worker in the kombolcha vet station went to pick datura flowers after work everyday when he saw the chinese vets looking for this flower everywhere. he brought two bags of datura flower to the station after every trip and had them sun-dried on the window-sills.

whenever the ethiopian and chinese vets went herb-gathering, old herdsmen, children and villagers from nearby villages would come to help spot and pick the herbs. having found out the kind of herbs the vets want, they would say, "we'll pick them and send them to you." the chinese veterinary workers were deeply impressed by the warmhearted help.

the ethiopian and chinese vets processed the medicinal herbs themselves. sometimes they looked after the animals sent to the station in the morning and spent the afternoon making medicines. sometimes they split into three groups, one stay at the station, one went out treating animals and gathering herbs and the other would process medicines. the ethiopian and chinese vets turned the station into a "handicraft workshop", pound the herbs with wooden pestles as the local people did grain. they even used stone to rub the herbs when pestles were not available. rubbing so hard, they sometimes rubbed off the skin of their fingers but this had no effect on their enthusiasm. gatachew, director of the veterinary bureau in wollo province often joined them in pounding herbs and making medicines.

ethiopian and chinese vets helped and learned from each other. the ethiopians helped their chinese friends to distinguish between different kinds of medicinal herbs and to know their effect. assistant vet amara consulted many herdsmen, and made a collection of the names, special features and effect of a dozen herbs, written in both english and the local language which he presented to the chinese. through joint study and medical treatment, the chinese vets, in turn, taught the ethiopians how to make medicines. many ethiopian assistant vets can now produce cures like ointment and tincture, which are being widely used after experiment. vets of the two countries have in the past two years collected samples of many medicinal herbs through investigation and consultation with local inhabitants and turned out dozens of patent medicines which proved to be very effective.

the ethiopian government pays great attention to the work of the veterinaries of the two countries. minister of agriculture asrat feleke was very happy when he received last august the samples of more than 20 medicinal herbs and over a dozen patent medicines. he said, "ethiopia has rich natural resources and great potentials. to make full use of them will not only promote veterinary service through self-reliance but also develop our economy on our own strength." the ministry's veterinary department appropriated special fund for research and experimentation. director of the department alame asked the chinese vets to turn their work place into a centre making herbal medicines or a pharmaceutical plant. he hoped that all the ethiopian veterinary workers be mobilized to collect, process and apply medicinal herbs so as to reduce dependence on foreign medicines.

samples of the medicinal herbs and patent medicines collected and prepared by the veterinary workers of the two countries when displayed at an exhibition of the country's achievements marking its revolutionary day, drew great interest of the visitors.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

chinese ambassador to guinea-bissau chia huai-chi gave a reception on march 15 to celebrate the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and guinea-bissau, according to a report from bissau.

present on the occasion were victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs, armando ramos, commissioner of state for commerce, and other high-ranking officials of guinea-bissau.

chinese films "milky way in shaoshan" and "the guerrilas sweep the plains" were shown after the reception.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and Government Delegation Gives Grand Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation led by comrade kaysone phomvihan with comrade phoun sipraseuth as its deputy leader gave a grand farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yu hui-yung, minister of culture; and chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people, and the national flags of the people's republic of china and the lao people's democratic republic were hung side by side in the banquet hall. a warm, cordial atmosphere of friendship prevailed. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and lao revolutionary music.

premier kaysone phomvihan and acting premier hua kuo-feng spoke at the banquet (the full texts of their speeches are released separately). their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and laos. present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee wang kuan-lan and chin tsu-min; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, shen chien, yao yi-lin, liang chang-wu, chen wei-chi, li pen-hai, tseng sheng, an fa-chien, lu chin-tung, teng kang, shih shao-hua, hsiao tse-yao, yen chih-hsiang, huang tso-chen and wang ping-nan, as well as kuo ying, chinese ambassador to laos.

also present were thavone sichaleun, lao ambassador to china, officials of the lao embassy and other lao friends in peking.

diplomatic envoys to china from various countries were present.

Premier Kaysone Phomvihan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

following is the text of lao premier kaysone phomvihan's speech at the farewell banquet given by the lao party and government delegation here this evening:

respected comrade hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and acting premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,
respected comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee,
respected comrade wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,
dear comrades and messrs. heads of diplomatic missions,
dear comrades and friends,

after a four-day visit in peking, your beautiful and hospitable capital, our delegation is about to bid farewell to its people and proceed to visit other chinese provinces before we leave for home. in the name of the delegation of the people's revolutionary party and the government of the people's democratic republic of laos, i wish to extend our deep thanks to the chinese party and government leaders, messrs. heads of diplomatic missions and comrades and friends for your presence at this farewell banquet given by our delegation.

comrades and friends,

though our stay in peking is a short one, we have spent a most heart-warming and pleasant time in brotherly cordiality in the company of the chinese party and government leaders and the fraternal chinese people. we are especially pleased and greatly honoured to have met chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and respected and beloved friend of the lao people.

in peking we have visited several places and come into contact with workers, peasants, soldiers, students and intellectuals. we were very well received everywhere we went. we have seen the chinese people building socialism in high spirits and clearly witnessed the tremendous changes and rapid progress made by the people's republic of china in all fields.

we have held talks with the delegation of the chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china led by comrade hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and acting premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

during the talks the chinese side acquainted us with, among other things, the socialist economic construction of the people's republic of china since its founding; this was a valuable experience for us.

we consider that the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by beloved chairman mao tsetung, are a very valiant people whose heroism was displayed not only in their past struggle to liberate the motherland but also in the struggle to build a socialist china and a prosperous and happy life. the chinese people have been well tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and various other political movements as well as in the campaigns to learn from tachai in agriculture and from taching in industry. so they will make their motherland advance ceaselessly along the road of socialism and make brilliant history for their great nation. we are of the opinion that the heroic deeds of the courageous chinese people have set a good example for the lao people and the oppressed peoples of the world.

we are extremely glad that through these talks we had the opportunity of expressing the profound gratitude of the people's revolutionary party of laos, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the lao people to chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people. you were the reliable rear area for the battlefield on which the lao people waged their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. you gave sincere, multifarious and effective support and assistance to the lao revolution. you made an important contribution to completing in the main the national democratic revolution and opening up the way to social progress in laos.

we are much gladdened by the fact that in the talks the chinese side reiterated the stand that it would continue in a spirit of proletarian internationalism to extend revolutionary solidarity to the lao revolution and support and assist our revolutionary struggle to defend and build the young people's democratic republic of laos. it gives me pleasure to announce here that the plenipotentiary of our government and the plenipotentiary of the government of the people's republic of china today signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation which provides that the government of the people's republic of china will continue to give interest-free loan to the lao side. we are confident that this support and assistance given by china to the lao revolution in the new stage will enable the lao revolution to surmount all kinds of obstacles and difficulties and will contribute to the effort of the lao people to display self-reliant initiative and keep their people's democratic republic marching along the road of peace, independence, democracy, unity, prosperity and social progress.

as a result of the current visit of our delegation of the people's revolutionary party of laos and the government of the people's democratic republic of laos to the people's republic of china, the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people's revolutionary party of laos and the chinese communist party and between the peoples of laos and china will undoubtedly flourish. the lao people will endeavour to safeguard and enhance this friendship and unity, so that it may continue to flourish.

comrades and friends,

our lao people, who are holding high the banner of independence, democracy and social progress, continuing to fight against all schemes of sabotage by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, energetically consolidating the revolutionary political power and actively building the economy and developing the culture in a socialist direction, will be highly pleased to learn of the news of the satisfactory results of this official friendly visit by our delegation to the people's republic of china. the friendship of beloved chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people for the lao people will forever be engraved in our lao people's hearts and inspire us in our endeavour to fulfil our revolutionary tasks at the present stage.

in conclusion, i ask you to raise your glasses in a toast

to the tremendous new successes of the chinese people in their socialist construction,
to the great friendship and unity between the people's revolutionary party of laos and the communist party of china and between the lao and chinese peoples,
to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung,
to the health of comrade hua kuo-feng,
to the health of comrade yao wen-yuan,
to the health of comrade wu teh,
to the health of comrades and messrs. heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and
to the health of all comrades and friends present here excl.

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

following is the text of acting premier hua kuo-feng's speech at the farewell banquet given by the lao party and government delegation here this evening:

respected comrade kaysone phomvihan,
respected comrade phoun sipraseuth,
comrades and friends,

the lao party and government delegation led by comrade kaysone phomvihan is about to conclude its visit in peking. tonight, we are very glad to be invited to this grand and cordial banquet and again gather joyously with our lao comrades-in-arms. just now comrade kaysone phomvihan made a warm and friendly speech, for which i wish to express heartfelt thanks on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people.

during the stay of the delegation in peking, comrade mao tsetung met comrades kaysone phomvihan, phoun sipraseuth and sisomphone lovanxay and other comrades, and they had a most cordial and friendly conversation. the party and government leaders of our two countries held sincere and friendly talks on strengthening the relations between our two parties and countries and on questions of commom interest. our two governments signed the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between china and laos. all this fully shows the profound fraternal friendship between the chinese and lao peoples.

the delegation has visited a factory, an educational institution and the countryside in peking and has been warmly welcomed everywhere by the chinese people. it has brought to the chinese people the happy tidings of

victory and the fraternal friendship of the lao people, which greatly inspire the chinese people. during their visit, comrade kaysone phomvihan and other comrades on the delegation have made many very warm and friendly remarks of thanks for the chinese people's aid. we all along hold that the aid between peoples of various countries is always mutual. it is our bounden proletarian internationalist duty to do our best to support and assist the fraternal lao people. at present, china is still a developing socialist country and has limited material means. under the leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people are determined to take class struggle as the key link, work hard to build up their socialist motherland and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind.

the current visit of the delegation to our country has made an important contribution to further consolidating and developing the traditional friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of china and laos. tomorrow your delegation will proceed to southern parts of china to continue the visit. we wish comrades a pleasant journey and a completely successful visit.

in conclusion, i request you upon your return to convey to the fraternal lao people the chinese people's profound friendship and cordial greetings as well as their best wishes for new and still greater victories in the lao people's future revolutionary struggles and economic construction.

now i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and solidarity of the chinese and lao peoples,
to the health of chairman souphanouvong,
to the health of comrade kaysone phomvihan,
to the health of comrade phoun sipraseuth,
to the health of all the other comrades on the lao party and government delegation,
to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and
to the health of all comrades and friends present here excl.

China-Laos Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the lao people's democratic republic was signed here this evening.

taking part in the signing ceremony were kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government of the lao people's democratic republic; phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the l.p.r.p. central committee, vice-premier of the government and minister for foreign affairs; sisomphone lovanxay, member of the political bureau of the l.p.r.p. central committee and vice-president of the supreme people's council; and hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and maysouk saysompheng, member of the l.p.r.p. central committee and minister of industry and trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

the signing ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. after signing the agreement, the chinese and lao comrades-in-arms warmly applaused and cordially shook hands with each other.

present at the ceremony were also:

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; yu hui-yung, minister of culture; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo ying, chinese ambassador to laos; and

sisavath keobounphanh, minister of the lao premier's office and general chief of staff of the

lao people's liberation army; sisana sisane, lao minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; and thavone sichaleun, lao ambassador to china.

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits Tsinghua University, Peking Motor Vehicle Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation led by comrade kaysone phomvihan with comrade phoun sipraseuth as deputy leader this morning visited tsinghua university and had discussions with revolutionary teachers and students who are triumphantly beating back a right deviationist attempt to reverse correct decisions. they also saw big-character posters written by teachers and students.

accompanying the lao comrades-in-arms were hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and acting premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs. the distinguished guests were cordially and warmly received by chih chun and hsieh ching-yi, secretary and vice-secretary of the university party committee and chairman and vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, as well as revolutionary teachers and students.

established in 1911, tsinghua university went through three different historical periods. before liberation, it served imperialism and bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie. with liberation, the proletariat seized political power. yet, like other schools in china, tsinghua university was still dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. only through criticism of revisionism during the great proletarian cultural revolution was this bourgeois bastion in education transformed into a new-type proletarian university. however, the bourgeoisie would not reconcile themselves to their defeat. around last summer, a right deviationist wind attempting to reverse the correct dicisions of the cultural revolution was stirred up in society at large, and a few persons in the university who stuck to the revisionist line came out into the open. the person who stirred up the right deviationist wind was none other than the capitalist-roader in the party who refused to mend his ways. together with the people of the

whole country, the revolutionary teachers and students of the university have launched a counter-attack against the right deviationist attempt.

in the course of the discussion, a leading member of the university party committee told the lao comrades-in-arms in detail about the victorious struggle waged by the revolutionary teachers and students to beat back the right deviationist attempt. among those present were veteran professors, instructors who graduated before the cultural revolution and worker-peasant-soldier students. they expressed the determination to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, continue to deepen the revolutionary mass discussion, and carry the struggle against the right deviationist attempt through to the end.

kaysone phomvihan and the other lao comrades then went to see the wall posters and were greeted by people there with a round of warm applause. the lao comrades-in-arms paid special attention to posters exposing and criticizing the revisionist programme of that capitalist-roader in the party who refused to mend his ways and those refuting his statements spreading the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces and opposing the ideological remoulding of intellectuals.

since the start of the counter-attack against the right deviationist attempts, teachers and students of tsinghua university have achieved satisfactory results in teaching, research and production by grasping revolution and promoting production.

the lao comrades were shown round the university's machine shop and laser laboratory. in the machine shop, they watched with keen interest the operation of a digital programme control milling machine designed and built by the teachers, students and workers of the university. the guests also had a cordial conversation with the worker-peasant-soldier students who were learning designing in the shop and inquired the teachers and students about their work of teaching and studying there on the spot.

on parting with the revolutionary teachers and students of tsinghua, comrade kaysone phomvihan presented a national flag of the people's democratic republic of laos to the university as a souvenir. "we are very glad to have visited your university," comrade kaysone phomvihan said. "we have seen that your university, led by the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao, has advanced along the road of proletarian revolution in education and education here has undergone tremendous changes. by combining education with productive labour and theory with practice, you have not only enabled the students to acquire

scientific and other knowledge but more important raised their political and ideological level." he wished tsinghua university still greater and more illustrious achievements in all fields of work.

later this afternoon, the lao party and government delegation visited the peking motor vehicle plant in the company of wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. while acknowledging the warm welcome extended to them by the leading members and workers of the plant, comrade kaysone phomvihan conveyed to the chinese working class the cordial greetings and militant friendship of the working class of laos.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets New Mexican Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei met with new ambassador of the mexican united states to china omar martinez legorreta here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

North China County Revolutionary Committee Lays Wreath at Monument to Mongolian Fallen Heroes

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 18, 1976)

on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the mongolian people's army, the revolutionary committee of changpei county in north china's hopei province this morning laid a wreath at the local monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet-mongolian allied forces. the ribbon of the wreath was inscribed with: "the fallen heroes of the mongolian people's army who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war are immortal excl." the wreath was laid by li lin-kuei, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, meng shang-chih, deputy director of the general office of the county revolutionary committee, and wang tung, director of the civil affairs bureau of the county.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Manila

(NCNA-English Manila, Mar. 18, 1976)

the chinese agricultural delegation led by yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived here today for a friendly visit to the philippines.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the manila international airport by arturo tanco, secretary, orlapdo sacay, undersecretary, of the department of agriculture of the philippines, and serafin garcia, deputy director of protocol of the department of foreign affairs, as well as responsible officials of agricultural research institutes concerned.

chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua, other officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of the overseas chinese here were also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of National Office of Tourism "Carpati" of Romania Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

a delegation of the national office of tourism "carpati" of romania led by voica aurel left peking for home today. arriving in china on march 1, the delegation visited peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow. cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, gave a banquet in peking in honour of the romanian guests.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Who Is Responsible for Soviet Agricultural Failure?

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

who is responsible for soviet agricultural failure? this is a question raised in a signed article in the "people's daily" today. excerpts from the article follow:

d.s. polyansky was recently kicked out of the political bureau of the soviet party central committee by the kremlin rulers as the scapegoat for soviet agricultural bankruptcy and was also removed from the post of minister of agriculture. following the big agricultural shortfall in 1972, polyansky lost his portfolio as first vice-chairman of the council of ministers. in the past 23 years under the rule of khrushchov and brezhnev, eight ministers of agriculture were discharged.

when he came to power, khrushchov bragged that there would be "rapid development" in soviet agriculture. soon after his assumption of power, he convened one meeting after another and made many lengthy discourses on agriculture, posing as an agricultural "expert" and "authority" before the soviet people. but he made a mess of soviet agriculture because he pushed a revisionist line of capitalist restoration and brought about a big upsurge of capitalist forces in the countryside apart from issuing blind instructions for unscrupulous land reclamation and forcing peasants to plant maize on

vast tracts of land. to defend himself, khrushchov often shifted the responsibility onto others, changing five ministers of agriculture in 11 years.

since replacing khrushchov, brezhnev has become the highest man in charge of soviet agriculture. thinking that he is more able than his predecessor, he brought agriculture under his direct control right from his ascension to power in 1964. after innumerable speeches, meetings and resolutions, he gave the soviet people a bounced cheque for a "steady upsurge" of soviet agriculture. eleven years after, he wrote on this cheque on the basis of his "remarkable merits" three record-breaking figures:

-- soviet grain imports in 1975 reached the record-breaking figure of 28 million tons;

-- grain output in 1975 was the lowest in the last 13 years; and

-- per capita grain output in 1975 was the lowest since 1913.

these three records were the result of the complete restoration of capitalism in the soviet union and the policy of militarization of the national economy in a bid for world domination. brezhnev, like his predecessor khrushchov, shifted the blame for agriculture failure to others. he has successively dismissed three ministers of agriculture including d.s. polyansky, member of the political bureau of the party central committee.

the ousted polyansky has every right to complain of unfair treatment. didn't brezhnev boast in his report at the "25th congress that "the political bureau has given agriculture unflagging attention" and has "contributed to the upsurge of farming and livestock-breeding"? didn't he also assert that "during the past five years agricultural development has proceeded in an extremely difficult struggle against the elements"? if all this were true, polyansky is not guilty but meritorious excl.

a lot of winter wheat reportedly died of bitter cold in the soviet union last year because nobody cared for it. the peril of another crop failure looms large this year. who is likely to be discharged then? this question is raised in the soviet union. how could a "steady upsurge" of agriculture be brought about by merely swopping agricultural ministers? so, somebody has suggested that the general secretary of the party should concurrently be the agricultural minister. see he would make whom the scapegoat then.

however there is no need to worry too much for brezhnev. he seems to be long prepared for this and has made much propaganda. referring to agricultural shortfall every time, brezhnev always blamed the bad weather and took "god" as the main culprit. he has completely lost confidence in "god" and stated with conviction that "god" will continue to fail to manage weather in the years to come. that is why he signed an agreement with the united states last year for five-year grain purchases. this is brezhnev's indisputable "personal contribution" excl.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Revisionists Step Up Fascist Dictatorship

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

"measures for further perfecting the 'passport' (identity card) system" were announced by the soviet revisionist ruling clique recently.

despite the embellishment by brezhnev and company, one will find after a simple analysis that these measures are merely a means by which the handful of soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist elements strengthen their fascist dictatorship.

this to-be-"perfected" "passport" system will reportedly be enforced on "soviet inhabitants of all categories". the new "passport" with no time limit will be issued to all soviet citizens at 16 and older age. apart from personal identity, nationality and date of birth, the "passport" also "carries related records and registrations". photos at the age of 16, 25 and 45 should be stuck on the card. the printing and issuance of the "passport" will be handled by departments under the ministry of internal affairs. whoever wants to go to other places to visit relatives or on travels should register and go through a definite procedure at the local police bureau, bringing his "passport" with him. violators of this regulation will be punished.

a director of the bureau of internal affairs in gorky region explained how the change of "passport" would help track down "trial evaders". he cited examples to show how "especially dangerous criminals" were unearthed through the examination of "passports". commenting on the "passport" issue, the soviet paper "pravda" recently asserted that this system will have positive influence on the

strengthening of the law and the judicial system and that "the 'passport' reminds every citizen that he must abide by soviet law and our rule of life". these remarks reveal the real motive behind the brezhnev clique's efforts to institute the "passport" system.

western correspondents well informed in soviet affairs disclosed that the "passport" plays the role of keeping soviet citizens under surveillance and that "the kgb may cause to be inserted in the passport restrictions that bar the holder from entering specified areas or that require him to reside only in a stated zone". they added that "the police have evidently decided that a more comprehensive passport system offers the best way to keep track of townsfolk as well as of the rural dwellers" and that "the passport system provides a stick with which dissidents are frequently beaten".

the soviet revisionists asserted that when "passports" were issued to all full-age citizens, "scientific consideration can be given to our manpower which will be used more effectively". this statement is a confession that one of the aims of the brezhnev clique in issuing "passports" on a large scale is to bring productive forces in both rural and urban areas under control in order to step up exploitation. "the measures for perfecting passport system" are not an isolated issue. the brezhnev clique has promulgated a series of new reactionary laws and decrees in recent years amidst the clamour for strengthening "the judicial system" and "order". besides constantly reinforcing and expanding the fascist dictatorship setups such as "the state security committee", ministry of internal affairs, police bureaus, the law courts, concentration camps and "psychopathic hospitals", the brezhnev clique has set up additionally many non-professional organs of dictatorship as, for instance, "militia and public security stations" and "public committees". these organs will establish setups at the grass-root level in "every enterprise, department and collective farm". facts show that the soviet revisionist authorities are strengthening step by step their oppression and control of the soviet people.

the broad masses of the soviet people are highly disgusted with and resent the measures for intensified fascist dictatorship taken by the soviet revisionist ruling clique. khrushchov intended to "change passports" in 1959, but failed. after years of planning brezhnev decided in 1974 to change passports beginning this year. it is expected to be completed by 1981. the fact that it took the soviet revisionist renegade clique so many years to issue a "passport" show that it is having a very difficult time.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
Despicable Soviet Sophistry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

egypt's decision to abrogate the egyptian-soviet treaty of "friendship and cooperation" has dealt a merciless blow to soviet hegemonism and exposed the soviet revisionists' real features of a false friend before the arab world and the third world as a whole. the soviet revisionists have become notorious indeed. the kremlin, however, in order to continue to deceive the public, has hurriedly set its propaganda machines in motion, desperately defending its hegemonistic acts in egypt and again blackmailing and intimidating it. but all this is useless.

on march 15 and 16, tass and radio moscow energetically bragged about the "merit" of the soviet union during the 1973 october war in the middle east, alleging that soviet "military aid" to egypt played a "decisive role" in the war and there was soviet-egyptian "military cooperation" during the war, and so on and so forth. according to them, the soviet union becomes benefactor number one of egypt which should be so grateful as to kneel down before it.

but, lies cannot cover up facts. indisputable facts prove that the soviet union is the arch-criminal in sabotaging the october war.

it is well known that the soviet union has done its utmost to maintain a state of "no war, no peace" in the middle east in order to contend for hegemony in the area with the other superpower. it has always been opposed to the armed struggle by the egyptian and other arab peoples for recovering the israeli-occupied land. it sold arms to egypt, but with a qualification that these arms cannot be used without soviet permission. the soviet chieftains had threatened egypt again and again, saying that they know what war means. however, the egyptian, syrian and palestinian armies and people broke off the soviet restraint and launched the october war to repel israeli aggression. this was against the soviet will and constituted in itself a telling blow to the soviet union.

before the war broke out, the soviet union had delayed the shipment of arms badly needed by egypt. what is more intolerable is that after the soviet union learning of the operation plan of egypt and syria, the soviet union ordered its experts and their families to evacuate suddenly from the two countries two days before the war. and this was deliberately leaked out -- an act tantamount to providing israel with military information. a traitor indeed excl. then, only six hours after the war started and when the egyptian troops were forcing the suez canal and storming

the "balev line", the soviet ambassador to egypt twice requested to meet president sadat and invented lies in an attempt to lure egypt into a cease-fire. seeing through the soviet trick, the egyptian leader categorically rejected its proposal. the successful development of the war put the soviet revisionists on pins and needles. on october 16, kosygin went to cairo and had five rounds of talks with president sadat. he used tough and soft tactics to achieve a cease-fire but failed.

at the same time, soviet representative to the united nations malik also played various tricks at the security council in an attempt to force egypt and syria to accept a cease-fire.

to stamp out the flames of the egyptian people's anti-aggression struggle, the soviet revisionists at last unscrupulously resorted to withholding shipment of arms in an attempt to force egypt to submission. at the crucial moment of the war when the israeli troops had already intruded into the west bank of the suez canal, the russians not only stopped supplying egypt with more arms but suddenly withheld the arms supply which they had promised to send before october 6. moreover, they refused to replenish any aircraft egypt had lost in the war. when the egyptian army on the west bank of the canal was badly in need of tanks, no replenishment was made, whereas israel received a steady replenishment of arms and ammunition from the united states. furthermore, the soviet union, as an out-and-out munitions dealer, on the one hand compelled egypt to pay for soviet arms with hard currency at once and thus reaped huge profits, and on the other hand it sought to make big gains at the expense of egypt's difficulties by freezing the non-military "assistance" and even dunning egypt for repayment of a debt interest amounting to 80 million u.s. dollars.

these were the despicable acts of the soviet revisionists in the october middle east war. this was the truth about their "cooperation" with egypt and the "decisive role" they played in the war excl.

the soviet revisionists, for all their fine words, stop at no evil. they are now raking their brains to fabricate falsehoods in order to whitewash themselves but all this is futile. whatever the soviet revisionists may resort to, intimidation or sophistry, they can only arouse the hatred and contempt of the egyptian and other arab people and will be repudiated by the third world peoples.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Sri Lanka Minister of Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1976)

chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with dr. badiuddin mahmud, minister of education of sri lanka, and his wife.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and counsellor c. mahendran of the sri lanka embassy here attended the meeting.

present were chou hung-pao, leading member of the ministry of education, and leading members of departments concerned tu ping, chang han-chih and yin shang-chih.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Thai Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1976)

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan met and had a friendly talk here today with a press delegation from thailand led by vasanta chusakul.

wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, was present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening. it called at the office of the "people's daily" this morning.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Tunis

(NCNA-English Tunis, Mar. 18, 1976)

the chinese government delegation headed by liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, arrived here today. the delegation is here to take part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of tunisia's independence and pay a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the tunisian government.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were mohamed m'zail, minister of public health, and ahmed ghezal, director of political affairs of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng was also present.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Discusses Situation in Mozambique

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 17, 1976)

the united nations security council met today and yesterday to discuss the situation in mozambique and adopted a relevant resolution.

the resolution says that the security council is gravely concerned about the situation created by the illegal regime in rhodesia against the security and territorial integrity of the people's republic of mozambique.

it reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of zimbabwe to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure such rights.

the resolution condemns all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions, against the people's republic of mozambique by the racist smith regime, and appeals to states to provide assistance to mozambique to enhance its capacity of implementing fully the system of sanctions against rhodesia.

joaquin alberto chissano, foreign minister of mozambique, spoke first. he condemned the racist

regime of ian smith, for pursuing its traditional policy of aggression against the southern african people, for taking a new step in its criminal process of escalation of its sinister activities and launching an outright war of aggression against mozambique. this constituted a threat to peace and security in mozambique, in africa and in the world, he said.

he said that mozambique had made a decision to apply sanctions against the smith regime in order to support the zimbabwean people's struggle for national liberation from the racist regime. he added that the economic sanctions against the smith regime, the closure of the border and the suspension of all forms of communication with rhodesia had been brought into effect.

salim a. salim, representative of tanzania, pointed out that the illegal minority regime in rhodesia is a serious threat to the people in southern africa, and the international community could not tolerate the continued existence of the regime.

he urged the security council to condemn the aggression committed by the illegal minority regime.

dunstan w kamana, representative of zambia, said that zambia's decision to close its border with rhodesia and apply full economic sanctions against the smith regime was supported internationally. he appealed to the international community to vigorously support the mozambican people and the zimbabwean people.

the representatives of jamaica, guyana, kenya, egypt, pakistan and romania also condemned the illegal minority regime of rhodesia for its ruthless repression of the zimbabwean people and its new crimes of aggression against mozambique. they called for strong support for the zimbabwean people's struggle for national liberation and appropriate assistance to mozambique.

strongly denouncing the sinister activities of the racist regime in rhodesia, chinese representative huang hua said in his speech," of late, under the pretext of going in hot pursuit of guerrillas, it has even intruded into mozambique, launched attacks on the mozambican villages, declared its border areas 'operational areas' and clamoured that 'such action conforms with international law and custom'. this is extreme truculence and constitutes a threat and provocations against mozambique as well as a serious encroachment on the state sovereignty of mozambique."

huang hua said that the righteous acts of mozambique against the racist regime in rhodesia have received forceful support from the african states.

he said, "the chinese government and people fully sympathize with and firmly support the mozambican people in their just struggle and strongly condemn the smith racist regime's aggression against mozambique. we hold that the united nations should give assistance to the mozambican people in their just struggle, solemnly condemn the rhodesian white racist regime for its aggression against mozambique, expand and strengthen the sanctions against rhodesia, and take all measures to guarantee the implementation of the u.n. resolution on sanctions against rhodesia."

he also pointed out, "africa belongs to the african people. nobody can alter the excellent situation in which the african people are winning successive victories in their struggle for national liberation. of course, the imperialists and racists are still waging a death-bed struggle. the soviet social-imperialists are hatching new schemes in the wake of their armed intervention in angola, in an attempt to interfere in and undermine the national liberation movement in southern africa. but the raging torrents of the african people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism are irresistible no matter how tortuous their road of advance may be. final victory certainly belongs to the people of mozambique, zimbabwe and the whole africa."

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TWO-LINE STRUGGLE IN EDUCATION

On the Current Struggle between the Two Lines on the Educational Front

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1976)

On What Questions Do the Advocates of the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts Attack the Proletarian Line in Education?

During the summer of 1975, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party whipped up in society a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. On behalf of the bourgeoisie, he cast forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" to oppose taking class struggle as the key link, tamper with the Party's basic line, negate the revolution in education and in literature and art and the great proletarian cultural revolution, and launch a rampant attack on socialism. Their spearhead was directed at our great leader Chairman Mao, at his revolutionary line and at the masses of revolutionary people in a vain attempt to practice revisionism and restore capitalism.

The educational battlefield is an important front of the struggle between the cultural and educational battlefield that the great cultural revolution started. In order to negate the great cultural revolution, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party first had to make a breach here. They cast forth all kinds of absurd arguments to negate the proletarian revolution in education. Let us see what kind of trash these arguments are.

How do they look at the situation of the educational revolution in the past few years? They say that since the great cultural revolution, the orientation of the educational revolution "has never been properly solved," that

"the level of college education is even lower than that of the secondary technical schools in the past," and that "college students are far from being true college students." They vituperate that things are in a complete mess, with "metaphysics running wild on the educational front" and say that it is necessary for them to come out to "reverse" the situation and rectify the "deviation."

How do they evaluate the revisionist line in education in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution? They say that it is a treasure, that the proposition of doing things opposite to the educational line in those 17 years is wrong, and that they should reverse the verdict for it.

What should be the fundamental nature of a school and what kind of people should it train? They openly forbid anyone to turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and tamper with Chairman Mao's educational policy. They disallow the criticism of such revisionist fallacies as "intellectual culture above all else," "private ownership of knowledge" and "studying in order to become officials," and are opposed to training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. They say: "Why should one be afraid of a little bit of white expertise? We should cherish and praise such people." In their eyes, college students cannot be on an equal footing with workers and should become worker-aristocrats. They want to once again turn the school into a place for training bourgeois intellectual aristocrats or tools for restoring capitalism.

What is their attitude toward socialist new things on the educational front? They criticize and try their utmost to oppose the enrollment of students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience, and babble about "selecting and sending good middle school students directly to college." They attack the attendance, the management and the transformation of universities by worker-peasant-soldier students, and claim that "this has been overdone." They slander open-door education as "only creating a labor force." They oppose the orientation and road of the "July 21" College run by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, and negate the new experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College in conducting the revolution in education. In a word, they oppose all new things and are not happy until they are smothered.

How do they evaluate the situation of the intellectuals in our country? They allege that the scientific analysis in Chairman Mao's "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work" is "out of date." They oppose the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals and sow seeds of discord between the intellectuals on the one side and the Party and the workers, peasants and soldiers on the other in a futile attempt to have the intellectuals retrace the beaten path.

Who should lead the school after all? They attack that leadership over educational work in the past few years leaves much to be desired, and advocate that "there must be laymen who are enthusiasts in science to exercise leadership." They vainly attempt to negate the political leadership of the working class and to enable the bourgeoisie to usurp once again leadership in educational departments.

What is the main danger on the educational front at present?" They deny that revisionism is still the main danger today and advocate time and again that "the biggest crisis is one of not going to school" in a vain attempt to use the "vocational typhoon" to sweep away this key link of class struggle and abolish the important fighting task of combating and guarding against revisionism on the educational front.

An analysis of these revisionist absurd arguments clearly shows that there is running through them a revisionist line which is antagonistic to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In essence, it wants to reverse verdicts for the revisionist educational line carried out in those 17 years. It is opposed to the revolution in education, turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In other words, it is opposed to the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the educational field. This is an important component of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and a salient manifestation of the revisionist line which represents bourgeois opposition to the proletariat. In order to clearly understand the essence of the revisionist line in education, we must thoroughly analyze and criticize these absurd arguments.

Negating the Excellent Situation on the Educational Front Since the Great Cultural Revolution Is for the Sake of Creating Public Opinion against the Revolution in Education

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself have, with the force of a thunderbolt, "turned the world upside down" in the educational battlefield dominated by the exploiting classes generation after generation. In this great revolution, a new proletarian educational system is being established step by step through various experiments. Socialist new things have emerged in an endless stream on the educational front. Never before have the proletarians, the makers of history, charted with their own heavily callused hands, the course in training the younger generation. School doors are open to the workers and peasants. Education is closely linked with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Filled with revolutionary pride, group after group of graduates from colleges and middle schools have gone to the countryside and frontierland, to places where life is hardest and to fighting posts where they are needed by the Party and the people to resolutely take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. What an inspiring scene this is! "The mountain goddess, if she still is there, will be startled to find her world so changed." The enormous changes brought by the revolution in education form a sharp contrast to the situation on the educational battlefront prior to the great cultural revolution.

Millions of workers, peasants and soldiers are revolutionary teachers and students are greatly elated over this excellent situation, but those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts rampantly attack it as wrong in every respect. They babble that "the quality of education has been lowered" and that "the four modernizations are held back." Are they really concerned with the quality of education?

Taking the agricultural college for example, the students trained in the 17 years prior to the great cultural revolution studied many books but they did not take up or cherish farming although they studied agriculture. Now, the students trained by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and other institutions of higher learning are able to strike root in the countryside after attending college. They vigorously criticize capitalism while working hard for socialism. They share weal and woe with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, and make remarkable achievements in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. However, the concocters of the absurd arguments talk about "low quality." It can be seen that all their talks about "culture" and "quality" are nothing but a pretext to negate the revolution in education.

The great cultural revolution put an end to the domination of our school by bourgeois intellectuals, and with the working class occupying the school and beginning to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of education, the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is effectively guaranteed. Shouldering the great trust of the class, the worker-peasant-soldier students attend and manage universities and transform the universities with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thus becoming a new political force of the proletariat on the educational front. Open-door education puts the teachers and students as well as all kinds of work in school under the supervision and solicitude of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, thus greatly increasing the strength of the proletariat in transforming the educational battlefront. Under the leadership of the working class and re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers, the faculties have raised their consciousness in transforming their world outlook. In the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie, profound changes are made in teaching materials, teaching methods and school systems. The balance of class forces on the educational battlefield has also undergone a great change in favor of the proletariat. This is the essence of the excellent situation on the educational front today, "where past scenes are transformed." This is also why those who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are so hostile to it.

Depicting the revolutionary situation as a mass of pitch darkness is a tactics consistently used by the reactionaries to negate the revolution. Confucius attacked the revolutionary situation marked by the opposition of the slave class and the newly rising landlord class to the slave-owners as "bad government prevailing in the whole country." P'eng Te-huai attacked the general line of building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune as "not worth the effort." Around 1961 when Liu Shao-ch'i and company launched a counter-attack in revenge against the educational revolution in 1958, they also frantically clamored that this was "disorderly, terrible and a deviation" and would "lower the quality of education." Today, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party again pick up this wornout weapon to oppose the proletarian revolution in education. However, like a mantis which tries to stop a cart with its arms, this only shows that they are unaware of their own impotence.

How To Assess Education in Those 17 Years Is in Essence a Question of Whether or Not the Old School Should Be Fundamentally Transformed

The question still arises from how education in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution should be assessed. At present, those who are responsible for whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts no longer openly say that schools run by the Kuomintang need no reform. They say that all schools of the past 17 years are good and are socialist schools which have already been transformed. Such schools have trained many talented people for serving socialism. How can we negate and criticize them?

This is a lie for hoodwinking people.

After liberation, we took over from the old society schools run by imperialism, the Kuomintang and the landlord and bourgeois classes. During the 17 years prior to the great cultural revolution, were there any changes? Yes, there were changes in form. We sent some people to lead these schools, and there were some changes in the composition of students and curriculum. But the basic nature of schools remained unchanged. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was not carried out, and the schools were still under the domination of bourgeois intellectuals. To put it bluntly, the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over us. The ringleaders responsible for that situation were capitalist roaders within the Party like Liu Shao-ch'i and company who pushed the revisionist line.

Chairman Mao consistently pays great attention to the revolution in the realm of education. Back in the early days of liberation, Chairman Mao taught us that it was necessary to take the educational experience of the old liberated areas as the foundation and "step by step and prudently carry out the work of transforming the old schools, educational undertakings as well as social and cultural undertakings." After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, Chairman Mao further formulated for us the educational policy of the proletariat, and put forward a series of instructions on "the need to make revolution in education." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education is one aimed at thoroughly transforming old schools on the basis of the outlook of the proletariat, and is a Marxist-Leninist line.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i and company stubbornly resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and put forward a revisionist line which said that education "should be conducted according to past methods, and should basically be the same as in the past but with some kinds of reform added." This was to say that on the basis of not touching upon what was fundamental to the Kuomintang educational system, some revisionist content should be added so as to turn China's educational system into a hodgepodge of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

Under the control of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, this sinister line dominated the educational circles for as long as 17 years. They gave up educational power to the bourgeois intellectuals without putting up a fight and enforced the joint dictatorship of Party tyrants and scholar tyrants of the bourgeoisie. They let a few bourgeois "experts" monopolize the academic fields, unscrupulously created public opinion for restoring capitalism, and poisoned the youths. In literature and art, they publicized the theory of

human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes; in philosophy, they publicized idealism, the theory of "combining two into one" and the theory of the dying out of class struggle; in history, they publicized the conception that history was made by heroes or kings and princes, generals and ministers and the policy of making concessions; and in the natural science, they advertised that thinking stood "above politics" and "above classes" and all kinds of idealist and metaphysical viewpoints. The reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and bourgeois ideas of all descriptions ran wild everywhere in the schools and formed the ideological props for the domination of schools by the revisionist line.

Dominated by the revisionist line, the school trained successors not for the proletariat but for the bourgeoisie. It used "intellectual culture above all else," "private ownership of knowledge," "seeking fame and becoming an expert," "studying in order to become officials" and other ideas of the landlord and bourgeois classes to corrode youths and lured them into taking the road of bourgeois intellectuals. Thus imperceptibly influenced for a long time, even some children of workers and peasants lost their original class feelings to a certain extent, gradually accepted the bourgeois world outlook, and were enslaved by the bourgeoisie.

These frightening facts are an effective accusation against the revisionist line in education of those 17 years and an iron-clad evidence that the old schools had not been fundamentally transformed in those 17 years.

The majority or overwhelming majority of students from old schools are good, and some of them are even credited with inventions and creations. However, this is not due to the merits of the revisionist line in education. Those with personal experience all know that they have been able to make some contributions to socialism because they have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, criticized the bourgeois ideological influence of the old educational system, taken the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, and studied again in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements after their departure from the old schools. The farther the revolution goes, the more pressing they feel the need to remold their world outlook and the more they hate the evils of old education. This is precisely the common desire of the broad masses of intellectuals who received old education.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road." This tells us that throughout the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; the main danger is revisionism; and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly those in power in the Party taking the capitalist road.

In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, education was still a bourgeois one mainly because those in power within the Party taking the capitalist road pushed a revisionist line and exercised leadership in educational

departments. Today, the fact that those who are responsible for whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are so unbridled in calling for regression and restoration clearly shows that the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road. Can we tolerate such a phenomenon?

Whether or Not the School Is Transformed into a Tool of Proletarian Dictatorship Is a Fundamental Question of the Struggle Between the Two Lines in Education

Why is it that those who are responsible for whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles so hostile to the revolution in education and wantonly attack the excellent situation? Why are they so keen in embellishing the revisionist educational line of those 17 years and reversing verdicts for it? In the final analysis, this is because today the proletariat has begun to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the educational battlefield and the school is being transformed into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the vital point is still the question of who should exercise dictatorship over whom and the politics of which class the school should serve.

In class society, education as a part of the superstructure always belongs to a definite class, is geared to a definite political line, and is a tool of class dictatorship. More than 2,000 years ago, Confucius ran his private school for the purpose of advertising "subdue oneself and return to propriety" and training disciples for defending and restoring the dictatorship of slave-owners. The bourgeoisie ran education for the sake of bringing up all kinds of government officials and training docile vassals for the bourgeoisie. In the historical period of socialism, schools are either a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat or a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Can there be any other answer to this?

The proletariat is charged with the unprecedented task of transforming the old world in the history of mankind, and is required to eliminate all class differences and "create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again." This can only be accomplished by relying on people of many generations to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat for a long period. In order to transform the world, the most important thing is to transform and educate people, because the world has to be transformed by people. Therefore, the proletariat must occupy the educational battlefield, take it as an important aspect in exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and use it to publicize the proletarian world outlook, criticize the bourgeois and revisionist ideologies, and train generation after generation of revolutionary successors who can persist in fighting for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realization of communism.

It is precisely in this context that Lenin held that education was a more important tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that the revolution in education was a major question of carrying through to the end the work that began with the October Revolution in 1917. Practice shows that the revolution in education has an important bearing on the consolidation of

the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the Soviet Union, schools have become a tool for restoring capitalism because they do not adhere to Lenin's revolutionary line in education. By means of schools, the bourgeoisie can train its successors, and these people can use the school as a ladder to enter the various spheres of the superstructure, including government departments, to exercise power, thus causing the red flag to fall to the ground and the state change its color. This is a lesson the proletariat should firmly bear in mind.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience in the dictatorship of the proletariat and has further developed Lenin's thinking on the revolution in education. In light of the great task of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao points out: "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." This educational policy embodies the requirements of training successors for our proletarian revolutionary cause and further expounds the role of the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The concoctors of the absurd arguments in educational circles allege that we have not all-sidedly implemented the Party's educational principles as though they are the most "all-sided." This is only the use of the tactic of eclectic sophistry to deceive people. They tamper with the Party's educational policies, are opposed to putting socialist awareness in the first place and training common laborers, consider "having culture" as the main thing, and wildly advocate "putting intellectual culture above all else."

The practice of "putting intellectual culture above all else" is a salient manifestation of the revisionist line in education. They say that we should not "criticize 'putting intellectual culture above all else' without analysis." But may we ask, when has "intellectual culture" ever been put "above all else"? It is either intellectual culture which serves proletarian politics or that which serves bourgeois politics. "Putting intellectual culture above all else" is nothing but a means used by the bourgeois elements and revisionists to erase the class nature of education, negate the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and intensify bourgeois opposition to the proletariat. The fact that the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party openly advocate the "White-and-expert" road reveals the bourgeois essence of their publicity of "putting intellectual culture above all else."

They attack that proletarian education "does not emphasize the study of culture," which actually means that the present-day students do not study as many books as in the old schools. In their opinion, studying Marxist revolutionary theory, properly attending his main course of class struggle, criticizing and transforming the old-style schools, conducting open-door education and linking the learning of cultural and scientific knowledge useful to the socialist revolution and construction with reality are not counted as study of culture, but are called "exorbitant taxes" and "not taking up one's proper calling." This shows that the "culture" which they say students

should study is "knowledge which is 90 percent useless and 10 percent distorted" as exposed by Lenin long ago--culture impregnated with the poison of the bourgeois world outlook.

They hold that the task a university can take is only to train cadres and scientists, and allege that since the universities at present "train workers and peasants only, they can be dispensed with." They openly oppose criticism of "studying in order to become officials" and training of ordinary workers. This reveals their true features in wanting to extend bourgeois rights and the three major differences. It also shows that the so-called "cadres" and "scientists" they want to train are none other than those bourgeois spiritual aristocrats who take "knowledge" as capital to lord it over the workers and peasants.

Those who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts despise the laboring people and consider themselves as one cut above other people. Actually, they are most stupid. They have totally discard the Marxist truth that "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant." This Marxist truth has been completely forsaken by them.

This is the revisionist educational policy formulated by them under the slogan of completely implementing--but actually completely tampering with--the Party's educational policy. It is quite clear that the schools they want to set up are in every sense tools for restoring capitalism.

Chairman Mao points out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." Marxist theories on classes and class struggle and on the dictatorship of the proletariat are our basic guiding thought in carrying out the revolution in education and all other kinds of work. Any talk of education in departure from it is bound to lose its bearings and go astray to revisionism.

"The school should become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This instruction of Lenin's sums up the fundamental task of the proletarian revolution in education and expounds the basic nature of our school in very simple, clear and concise terms. Whether or not this thesis of Lenin's is recognized is a touchstone for distinguishing between the genuine and sham Marxist line on the educational front. The advocates of revisionist absurd arguments on the educational front openly disallow others to refer to this thesis. This shows their betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A mass debate on the revolution in education is being vigorously carried out throughout the country. No progress can be made in the revolution in education unless we resolutely hit back at the rabid attacks launched by the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. So long as there is still class struggle, the bourgeoisie and its representatives within the Party will still make use of this educational battlefield to serve their purpose of restoring capitalism.

The occupation and complete transformation of this battlefront by the proletariat is not an easy task and calls for a long struggle. However, "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights!" So long as we persevere in taking class struggle as the key link and keep to the Party's basic line, we surely can carry through to the end the cause we have already started and win complete victory.

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FAMILY PLANNING

A New Look Appears in Family Planning Work in Shihfang County

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 1, 1976)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, January 1976) The Party organizations at various levels in Shihfang county, Szechwan, grasp family planning work as a profound revolution in the ideological sphere and effectively strengthen their leadership, thus enabling family planning work in the entire county to take on a new look. The awareness of the broad masses of cadres and people in practicing late marriages and family plannning is higher and higher. Over 80 percent of the childbearing-age couples in the county practice contraception and over 70 percent of the unmarried youths have planned for late marriage.

The Party organizations at various levels in Shihfang county pay attention to making use of various forms, such as political evening schools, wired broadcast, arts recitals and bill boards, to vigorously publicize Chairman Mao's instructions on family planning work, to publicize the great significance of family planning, to criticize in depth the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius expressed by the ideas that "there are three things which are unfilial, and to have no posterity is the greatest of them" and "men are superior to women," to do away with the various old concepts in the questions of marriage and childbirth, to arouse the masses to abolish the old and establish the new and change the outdated habits and customs. In the meantime, ideological work is carried out penetratingly and meticulously in light of different objects. Thus, famiy planning work is developed smoothly.

The No. 3 brigade of Maching commune of this county only paid attention to grasping technical measures in launching family planning work in the past. It did not lay a vigorous grip on the revolution in the sphere of ideology. As a result, the measures could not be carried out effectively nor could they be upheld properly. Later, the Party branch accepted this lesson. It organized cadres and the masses in the political evening school to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to penetratingly criticize the various reactionary fallacies that Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Confucius disseminated on the questions of marriage and childbirth, and to publicize the significance and merits of family planning. As a result, the broad masses consciously broke with the old traditional ideas. More than 90 percent of the childbearing-age couples of the entire brigade adopted contraceptive measures and all unmarried youths planned for late marriages.

In the last two years, the Party committee of Shihfang county successively conducted census twice within the county. It clearly found out the age group of the population and the marital situation of the childbearing-age couples, their demand for children, contraceptive measures, etc. It formulated a long-term plan for population growth in the entire county, thus overcoming blindness and taking the initiative in leading family planning work. It convened meetings of its standing committee several times every year to

study and solve important problems in family planning work; it convened several meetings of secretaries of Party committees of communes every year to sum up and study the work of family planning; it also popularize typical experience in good time. In this way, family planning work developed continually and in depth. It also set up technical guidance groups on family planning and contraceptive operation teams at the county and commune levels, thereby basically satisfying the demand for the development of family planning work. Due to the in-depth development of family planning work, in 1975, the natural population increase rate in Shihfang county dropped to 11.4 per thousand. Many women have been liberated from the heavy household work and plunged into the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside.

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Family Planning Is Good

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 1, 1976)

Mother- and Daughter-in-Law Talk on Childbearing

Woman commune member Liu Hsin-hua lives in Hsiaopeishan brigade, Wenteng county, Shantung. After getting married, she has given birth to two girls in a row. She always has this in mind: "I am not thirty yet. I want to have a boy. How nice it would be if I have children of both sexes."

Ts'ung Min-tzu, her mother-in-law, clearly saw what was in her mind. She related her own past stories to Hsin-hua. She told Hsin-hua: During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, she was then barely twenty and had already joined the Chinese Communist Party. Whether in work or study, she actively took the lead, with a heart devoted to following the Party to make revolution. However, after she got married, she gave birth to too many children and was so tired that her revolutionary work was affected. With a thoughtful heart and in serious words, she said, "Today, the Party has created for us good conditions for practicing family planning. We must obey the Party!" What the mother-in-law said moved the daughter-in-law deeply. Hsin-hua happily carried out a sterilization operation.

Since then, Hsin-hua has taken a lead in work, study and labor and everything. Presently, she is a teaching assistant in theory study in the production team. Last spring, in the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the village, many women did not understand the question of restricting bourgeois rights. Besides working in the fields in the daytime, Hsin-hua always spent some time studying this question in the evening. She had two daughters; one was eight and the other was five. The children had grown up and were able to help in the light housework such as cleaning up the table after meals and feeding the chickens, so that she had more time to carry on with her study. After working hard for some time, she began to understand the question of restricting bourgeois rights. At the political evening school, she gave an account of what she gained from her study. The commune members praised her for giving such a good account.

Hsin-hua personally experiences the advantages of family planning. She is very happy and constantly tells others, "Had I not practiced family planning, my household work would have tired me to death, not to say that I would not become a teaching assistant in theory study!" Everybody sees that family planning is really good. A few couples in the team go on their own initiative and ask for a sterilization operation.

We Just Want To Take This Lead

Hsü Hung-min is now 28. She is leader of the women team of Hsütung production team, Peit'ai brigade, P'aotzu commune, Hsinchin county, Liaoning Province. A few years ago, she was engaged to an enlisted young man, Ts'ao Yu-ch'uan, of our village. In order to adhere to late marriage, she postponed her date of marriage three times. The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the team praised her for doing the right thing. However, some

people gossiped, saying that she did not want to marry Ts'ao Yu-ch'uan and that the late marriage would bring harm to their children! With the help from the Party branch, Hsü Hung-min withstood this pressure and was determined to become a pioneer in changing the outdated customs and habits, abolishing the old and establishing the new. She told her mother, "I postponed my date of marriage for the purpose of rendering more contributions to revolution. I am still young. I should devote more of my efforts to the revolution. Late marriage is an advantage." The year before last, when Hung-min was 26, she married Ts'ao when he was on his home leave from the army.

Since she got married, she has been adopting contraceptive measures. On knowing this, her mother-in-law got mad at her, saying, "Many people at your age already have two children. How long are you going to put it off?" Her elder sister also persuaded her to have babies early. Hung-min actively did ideological work on them and got together with them to study Chairman Mao's instructions on family planning and to criticize the old traditional ideas, thereby helping them raise their understanding.

As in the past, Hung-min actively take part in political study, productive labor and various social activities after her marriage. She tells herself that she definitely should not confine her scope to her small family after marriage. She is in the lead in every kind of work. All along, she has never been absent from work without sufficient reason. Her attendance rate is the highest among the women laborers in the team. Everybody praises her for being a good daughter-in-law in abolishing the old and establishing the new and a pace-setter in family planning.

Breaking with Traditional Ideas

Li Shih-jung, a worker of No. 8 work team of the construction engineering team of Hsüanwu area, Peking municipality, got married the year before last when he was 35. His wife was then 34. It was her second marriage. She already had a 14-year-old daughter. After the marriage, the family got along well together. The couple have come to an agreement that they are not going to have any children. They are determined to bring up this only daughter into a successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Li Shih-jung had gone through quite an ideological struggle before he made the decision that they would not have any children. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that "men are superior to women" in the past several thousand years had some influence on him. His mother kept nagging at him, saying, "A daughter not of your own blood cannot be compared with one of your own no matter how good she may turn out to be. In fact, you should have a son to continue the line of succession of the Li family." His wife also had the feeling that a childless marriage would affect the relations of the man and wife.

After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Li Shih-jung raised his understanding. He was determined to change the outdated customs and habits and adopt a revolutionary attitude toward the matter of rearing children. Li Shih-jung said, "Children are not private property. Whether they are children of a former marriage or of one's own blood, whether

they are boys or girls, they are the offspring of the revolution. We already have a girl and we no longer need another child."

After his marriage, Li Shih-jung domiciled himself at his wife's place. He paid attention to properly handling family relations with revolutionary new ideas. His wife was worried that the child had grown up and would be reluctant to call him "father." Li Shih-jung said, "We have to respect the child and should not push her." In the beginning, the father and the daughter found it very uneasy to get together. Li Shih-jung took the initiative to draw close to the child, and showed concern for her progress and her daily life. As time went on, they gradually built up the feeling between father and daughter. When Li Shih-jung came home after the day's work, the child would intimately address him and actively help him in polishing his shoes and washing his clothes. In the evening, the whole family would sit together to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticize Water Margin. All neighbors praise them saying, "This is a genuine revolutionary family."

-- NCNA Correspondent

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Carry Out Family Planning Properly in Order To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

CCP Committee of Nanwangchuang Commune, Anp'ing County, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 1, 1976)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have complied with Chairman Mao's instructions on family planning work, adhered to the basic line of the Party, fully mobilized the masses to launch revolutionary mass criticism in order to gain greater results in family planning work. In 1975, the natural rate of increase in population fell in the whole commune. The standard of health of women and children has been raised continuously and the women's household work has lightened. They seriously study theory, energetically combat on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and further bring into play their role of "half the sky."

The practice of family planning is a profound revolution in the ideological sphere. However, we did not have enough understanding of this fact in the beginning. Thus, family planning work was mainly in the grasp of the responsible department, and the Party committee seldom grasped it. In light of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in family planning work, we seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "the proletariat must exercise overall dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including various spheres of culture," and his instructions on family planning. We came to understand that: The class enemies are in the habit of using such channels as marriage, family and childbirth to spread the poison of feudalism-capitalism-revisionism among the masses. Therefore, the practice of family planning and insistence on late marriages are definitely not a minor personal matter, but an ideological revolution to make a thorough break with the old, traditional ideas, and a major matter concerning the development of the national economy, the in-depth launching of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the liberation of women labor force and the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With understanding heightened, we strengthened leadership in family planning work and put family planning on the Party committee's agenda. The commune set up a group for leading family planning work and 17 brigades of the entire commune also set up corresponding leading bodies. Family planning was included as an important item in disposing and arranging day-to-day work. It was listed as an important aspect in summing up and checking up the work done. It was considered as a condition for appraisal of work and emulation drive. While staying in Ch'ienchaot'ing brigade, the secretary of the Party committee of the commune laid hold of not only class struggle and learning from Tachai in agriculture, but family planning as well. The situation of revolution and production became more and more favorable and family planning gained eminent results. The Party committee called an on-the-spot meeting

at Ch'ienchaot'ing and gave impetus to the deepening of family planning work in the entire commune.

In launching family planning work, we hold class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, hit hard at the class enemy's activity to sabotage our work on late marriage and family planning and extensively and penetratingly publicize the great significance of family planning. We fully mobilize the masses to apply the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in vigorously criticizing the reactionary fallacies peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the questions of marriage and childbirth. Quoting various convincing examples, we carry out propaganda among the masses and educate them to do away with the concept of heavenly mandate that "it is predestined whether one has a son or a daughter" and to establish the materialist view of trusting science and family planning; to do away with the old idea that "men are superior to women" and to establish the new style that "time has changed and men and women are equal"; to do away with the old idea that "the earlier one has children the earlier he gets happiness" and to establish the new idea of training up successors to the revolution. Educated to abolish the old and establish the new and to change outdated habits and customs, more than 240 couples in the commune who only have either girls or boys consciously practice family planning for the revolution; more than 400 youths practice late marriage.

We also constantly analyze and study the situation in order to have a profound and meticulous grasp of family planning work. We pay attention to arousing the enthusiasm of the CYL, the women's federation, the militia company, and the departments of culture and education, health and sanitation, finance and trade, and posts and telecommunications. We have organized a mass contingent to extensively publicize the great significance of family planning.

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Discredit by Criticism the Old Idea of "Valuing Boys Above Girls"

by

the women commentators group of Chienshe brigade, Ch'iangkang fishery commune, Tungt'ai county, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 1, 1976)

When our brigade was launching family planning work, some couples who already had two daughters still thought of having a boy. They said, "Whatever one may say, girls are after all inferior to boys." In our opinion, this is an old iea of valuing boys above girls.

Although we have criticized this erroneous idea many times in the past few years, its poison still exists. For example, in the aspect of training cadres, some people do not see the women's role as "half the sky" and have always held that "there is no prospect in training women cadres"; other people hold that "men and women are born different and it is not advisable to estimate their workpoints alike." They do not seriously carry out the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women. The existence of such erroneous ideas of "valuing boys above girls" not only impedes the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction, but also hinders family planning work. Therefore, we must wage a thorough criticism on this old idea.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of women take part more and more frequently in the administration of public enterprises and the state. They really prop up "half the sky" and render great contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. Take our brigade for example. Women are not only the principal force in the rear service but also the hardcore in coastal production and the pioneer in deep-sea production. They put out to sea to catch mackeral, ribbonfish and prawns. They are active on the thousand-li water surface expanding south to the fishing grounds in Shengszu, Chekiang, and as far north as the Gulf of Pohai in Liaoning. In the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, the women have rapidly grown to maturity. In the entire commune, 47 women have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, and 56 have been selected and promoted to the leading body of the brigade. These iron-clad facts are the most effective criticism on the idea of "valuing boys above girls."

The idea of "valuing boys above girls" is an idea of the exploiting classes. It is a product subsequent to the emergence of private ownership and class antagonism in human society. As pointed out by Engels, "The earliest class oppression occurred at the same time with the enslavement of the female by the male." Thus for the past thousands of years, Confucius and his disciples strived to propagate "male superiority over the female" in order to maintain the reactionary rule of the slave-owners and feudal lords and in a vain attempt to enslave our broad masses of working women forever. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Their sinister aim was also to disallow the broad masses of women to concern

themselves about the major matters of the state nor to take part in political activities. They attempted to confine women in the small circles of their families forever. Thus, we can see that the idea of "valuing boys above girls" has always been closely linked with class struggle. It is imperative to discredit such doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as "male superiority over the female" and to wipe out the old idea of "valuing boys above girls" before women can gain a thorough liberation and more properly carry out family planning work.

"Time has changed and men and women are equal." The socialist system has created extremely important conditions for the thorough liberation of the broad masses of women. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, our women must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, actively take part in the three great revolutionary movements, actually prop up "half the sky" and render contributions toward building socialism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing communism.

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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Stresses Continuation of Criticism of Confucius

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

the "people's daily" points out in a recent article that it is necessary to continue the criticism of confucius so as to penetratingly criticize to its ideological origin the revisionist line pushed by the capitalist-roader in the party who has refused to mend his ways.

the article says that the essentials of the revisionist line that opposes chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line are to change the party's basic line of taking class struggle as the key link, to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and to restore capitalism in china. the doctrines of confucius and mencius are precisely an important ideological origin of revisionism.

the article by li cheng is entitled "it is necessary to continue to criticize confucius". it says that in china, the history of class struggle since the decline of slave society, the first class society, has once and again proved that all those who strove for restoration and retrogression and practised revisionism advocated the doctrines of confucius and mencius. today the unrepentant capitalist-roader attempted to use these doctrines to set back the clock and restore capitalism.

confucius (551-479 b.c.) lived in a period when the slave system in china was collapsing and the feudal system was rising. as a representative of the decadent slave-holding class and a reactionary ideologist stubbornly defending the slave system, he opposed progress and change and defended regrogression and restoration. his whole lifetime was devoted to safeguarding the daily declining system of slavery.

back in the days when the slave system was collapsing, confucius cried: "revive states that are extinct, restore families that have lost their positions, call to office those who have fallen into obscurity." this means that he wanted to revive the overthrown slave states, restore to the dislodged slave-owning aristocrats their lost ruling power, and re-instal them in the government.

the article notes: today the unrepentant capitalist-roader was engaged in precisely the same reactionary cause. he negated taking class struggle as the key link and wanted to alter the party's basic line and overthrow the decisions of the great proletarian cultural revolution. on the question of selecting cadres, he

paid no heed to the five requirements set by chairman mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, nor to the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young. what he tried to "revive and restore" was precisely the revisionist political and organizational line of liu shao-chi and lin piao which had been bankrupted one after the other.

confucius was thrown into a state of perpetual worry by the situation of "the rites lost and music ruined" during the period of the momentous social transformation from slavery to feudalism. he was irritated even by the cornerless wine jars which were unlike those used by his ancestors and lamented: "a wine jar without corners. can this be a wine jar excl." the right deviationists today, similarly, look askance at the numerous new socialist things emerging in the cultural revolution, and lament: "the schools no longer look like schools. can these be schools excl. the research institutions at present in no way resemble research institutions excl." thus in much the same way that confucius sought to impose the idea of "restrain oneself and return to the rites", the right deviationists seek to restore old feudalist, capitalist and revisionist trash.

the article goes on: the concept that "he who excels in learning can be an official" is a concentrated generalization of the confucian guideline for education which served the declining slave-owning class. for thousands of years, generation upon generation of disciples of confucius took this concept as an eternal and unchangeable credo. the idea "study to become an official" advocated by liu shao-chi and lin piao was just another version of this confucian-mencian doctrine. now this rubbish has been again picked up by the champions of the right deviationist trend in education to negate the achievements of the education revolution, to rehabilitate the revisionist education line, and to train "talented people" for the restoration of capitalism. they regarded college education as a "brick to knock open the door" to high official positions and emoluments, a ladder leading up to the heights of intellectual aristocracy, and tried to use it to induce young people to follow them into the blind alley of retrogression and restoration.

the advocates of the right deviationist trend in scientific and technical circles opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front, opposed party leadership over scientific and technical work, the launching of vigorous mass movements, the integration of professional scientists and technicians with the workers and peasants, and the practice of open-door research. they deliberately distorted the party's policy, trying to sow dissension between the party and

the intellectuals. they deemed it unnecessary for the intellectuals to remould their world outlook and took up the cudgel for the institution of placing professional "experts" and "authorities" in the leadership of research units, a practice which the revolutionary masses repudiated long ago. they slandered the workers, peasants and soldiers as rustics who were "too ignorant" for scientific research, in an attempt to exclude the masses from scientific studies. still less would they tolerate the participation in the leadership of the research units by representatives sent by the working class. the words and deeds of these right deviationists were in effect one and the same as the confucian-mencian precepts "only the highest who are the wise and the lowest who are the stupid cannot be changed" and "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed."

to safeguard the vital interests of the declining classes, the article says, confucius and his followers did their utmost to beat the drum for the "doctrine of the mean" while opposing the struggle waged by the rising classes against the declining classes and the social change which enabled the new emerging forces to supersede the reactionary ones. the right deviationists, who stubbornly opposed the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure with its various spheres of culture and the substitution of new socialist things for decadent bourgeois things, likewise resorted to eclectic sophistry to peddle the dying out of class struggle and the theory of the productive forces. in this sense, they were following confucius and using his doctrine of the mean as a figleaf to cover their fierce counter-attacks against the revolutionary masses.

the article concludes: confucius who went round campaigning for the restoration of slavery, was thrown onto the dump of history long ago. however, the reactionary ideas of the doctrines of confucius and mencius do not disappear by themselves. they still corrupt and poison people's minds and are used by the right deviationists to practise restoration and retrogression. we must continue to criticize confucius if we want to thoroughly criticize the ideological origin of the revisionist line pushed by the right deviationists.

STUDY OF THEORY

Theoretical Study in National Minority Areas

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 19, 1976)

theoretical study contingents of minority nationality activists has come to the fore in border areas in recent years alongside factory workers and commune peasants throughout the country.

the worker-peasant-soldier theoretical study contingents are a new thing that has emerged and grown during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize confucius and lin piao. they use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the sharp ideological weapon to criticize the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao.

the contingents of peasant activists in the hochih prefecture of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china consist of educated young people and commune cadres and peasants. they have studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and spread marxism to raise the revolutionary consciousness of the local people.

the number of the theoretical study activists in the prefecture has increased to 58,000. they are of chuang, yao, miao, mulao, maonan and shui nationalities, and one-third are women. they are ordinary peasants doing field work and study theoretical works in their own production teams or brigades in the evening. they study philosophy, political economy, history and international problems and guide their fellow peasants in study.

the theoretical-study contingents in the prefecture run rural political night schools and spare time theoretical study groups and organize exhibitions and slide shows to spread marxism and criticize revisionism with examples of class struggle in their own locality and using their own languages.

the 23 households of chuang nationality of a production team of the tienho commune in locheng county wrote more than one hundred articles in recent years, some of which were published in local periodicals or broadcast.

the theoretical group of the hsiaan commune where maonan people live in compact communities translated into their language some quotations of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat. of the 18,000 adult members of maonan nationality in the commune, 15,000 participate in the study after work.

a 23-year-old activist in the hsia-ao commune, lo mei-chu said: "in order to oppose and prevent revisionism, we should study revolutionary theory." she continued to study after graduating from middle school while taking part in production. she carefully studied chairman mao's works and finished reading "manifesto of the communist party" and "the critique of gotha programme". commune members elected her their theoretical-study tutor. she wrote an article entitled "breaking with idea of private ownership of small production and uprooting the soil that engenders capitalism". she based herself on marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and related it to the class struggle in the locality. her article was highly praised by the commune members.

leading organizations at all levels have paid special attention to developing theoretical contingents of national minorities. activists in the study are sent to party schools and may 7 cadres schools at regional, prefectural, and county levels for advanced studies.

last year, nearly 6,000 classes for theoretical-study activists and other courses of various kinds for minority people were run by party organizations at various levels, drawing in more than 200,000 people. the regional party committee also run correspondence-university for the study of theory and send cadres and professional instructors to the grassroots to sum up good experience in the study and spread it.

SPRING FARMING

Million Inner Mongolian Peasants, Cadres Plunge into Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 19, 1976)

well over a million commune members and 30,000 cadres in inner mongolia -- one sixth of the total population -- have turned out in the fields in a vigorous spring farming production drive.

at present, peasants in bayan naor league, ikh chao league, the tumechuan plain and banners (or counties) of ulan chap league round the fertile yellow river bend are busy sowing spring wheat, while areas north of the taching mountains are hard at harrowing to conserve moisture, collecting manure and repairing farm tools for the spring farming.

leading cadres at all levels and government office functionaries in inner mongolia have gone to the countryside to strengthen leadership over spring farming. they eat, live and do manual work side by side with the commune members.

workers of all trades in the autonomous region are lending a helping hand to farm production. many city or county (banner)-run factories have sent large numbers of aid-agriculture teams to villages to overhaul and repair farm tools. government organizations have helped communes and production brigades with the spring farming work in many ways.

POWER PLANTS

More Power for East China

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 19, 1976)

a 375,000 kilowatt laiwu thermal power plant in shantung province, east china, has been completed and put in operation.

this large modern power plant is fitted with three 125,000 kw steam turbo-generating units with inner water-cooled stators and rotors. all the equipment was designed, manufactured and installed by china. the completion of the plant helped improve the local power grid and increased the power supply for agricultural and industrial production and the people's life.

in the course of the construction of this gigantic project, which was started in 1970, the workers, cadres and technicians tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the theory of the proletarian dictatorship. they criticized the attempts at capitalist restoration made by liu shao-chi and lin piao. this fired their revolutionary zeal for socialist construction.

braving the scorching sun and biting cold, the workers helped by the local peasants, who also took part in the construction, blasted mountain peaks, levelled roads and built bridges. in one year, the builders did 1,600,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, and built more than 60 bridges and culverts, laid raillines and roads and levelled the site. in eighteen months, the builders had completed the power house and installed the first generating unit and put it into operation.

the construction of the project was supported with equipment, material and manpower from more than 200 units from shanghai, anhwei and kiangsu provinces, and over 100 units of the industrial and communication departments of shantung province.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO

Peking Reception for Congolese Athletics Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

the chinese track and field association gave a reception this evening for the athletics team of district no. 5 of brazzaville, the congo, led by mbouma dominique on its friendly visit to china.

the occasion was attended by li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; kung ke-fei, leading member of the host association; and leading members of other organizations concerned hsu yin-sheng and lin yi-chung, as well as chinese athletes.

m'poussa sebastien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy here, was present.

speaking at the warm and friendly reception, kung ke-fei and mbouma dominique stressed that the athletics team's visit would further enhance the friendship between the people and athletes of china and the congo and help promote athletics in both countries.

the congolese friends, who arrived here yesterday, are scheduled to leave tomorrow for visits and contests in kwangchow.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

ivar noergaard, danish minister for foreign economic affairs, and his party left here for home by air this morning at the end of their friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade cheng to-pin, peng chin-po, kao li-hsing, chang

hsing-chiao and chiu shih-chien as well as commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in denmark wu min-hsien.

present were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and diplomatic officials of the danish embassy here.

while in peking, the distinguished danish guests visited peking university and places of historical interest and scenic spots.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets French Government Special Envoy

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

minister of foreign trade li chiang met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with francois missoffe, special envoy of the french government; bernard de gaulle, honorary president of the committee of the french exhibition of industrial and scientific instruments and of telecommunications; and daniel schaal, leader of the french exhibition delegation.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud was present.

also present were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and sun so-chang, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

French Industrial, Scientific Instruments and
Telecommunications Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

a french exhibition of industrial and scientific instruments and of telecommunications opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

among those present at the inaugural ceremony were chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of other departments concerned chi tsung-hua, wang wen-lin, sun so-chang, sang chih-hang and shih hung-chih, commercial counsellor liu shu of the chinese embassy in paris, and masses from the chinese capital.

also present were francois missoffe, special envoy of the french government; claude arnaud, french ambassador to china; bernard de gaulle, honorary president of the french exhibition committee; and daniel schaal, leader of the french exhibition delegation.

today the national flags of china and france flew over the square in front of the exhibition centre. electronic instruments for surveying, analysis, control and regulation, electronic medical apparatus, telecommunications facilities and instruments for nuclear research are among the items on display at the exposition.

addressing the inaugural ceremony, francois missoffe, bernard de gaulle and wang yao-ting joined in expressing the conviction that the exhibition would contribute to the furtherance of understanding and friendship between the people of china and france, to the promotion of economic and trade relations between the two countries and to the strengthening of technical exchange between the two sides.

the guests and hosts viewed the exhibition together after the ribbon was cut by vice-minister chai shu-fan.

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception yesterday evening on the occasion of the exhibition.

special envoy francois missoffe and the other french guests arrived here the day before yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the activists' visiting group of the socialist party of japan led by kaneo kase with washichi inose as its secretary-general.

present at the meeting were vice-president chang hsiang-shan, secretary-general sun ping-hua and council members shan ta-chi, hsiao ti-hua and wang hsiao-hsien, of the china-japan friendship association.

Chinese Amity Association Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

a delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by its president wang ping-nan with national people's congress deputy and literary critic li hsi-fan as deputy leader left here for japan by air this morning. they are scheduled to take part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the japan-china cultural exchange association and to pay a friendly visit in that country.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; hao liang, vice-minister of culture; yang chi and lin lin, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned yang yang, lu jen-min, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and liu hsi-lin; as well as literary and art workers chao yen-hsia, wu yu-chang, wang kuo-hua, sung chen, sun wei-chuan and hua chun-wu.

teruji akiyama, minister of the japanese embassy here, was also present.

Delegation of Chinese Friendship Association Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 19, 1976)

the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arrived here today at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. the delegation is headed by wang ping nan, chairman of the association, and with li hsi-fan, delegate of the chinese national people's congress and literary critic, as deputy head.

the delegation came here to attend the activities marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and to pay a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by the japanese association's director-general kenzo nakajima and standing directors kinkazu saionji, chojuro kawarazaki, masao shimizu, and more than 100 japanese cultural figures.

japanese friends hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, teiji hagiwara and hideji kawasaki were also at the airport.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents huang wen-chin were also present.

in the evening, general-director of the japanese asscciation kenzo nakajima gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation.

Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Visiting Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

the activists' visiting group of the socialist party of japan led by kaneo kase with washichi inose as secretary-general left peking by train this evening to visit other parts of china before going home.

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, was at the station to see the guests off.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation with kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government of the lao people's democratic republic, as leader and phouh sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, as deputy leader left here by special plane this morning on a visit to nanking. it is accompanied by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the lao comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and acting premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and laos. the band played the national anthems of the lao people's democratic republic and the people's republic of china. kaysone phomvihan, phouh sipraseuth and other comrades, in the company of the leading comrades of the chinese party and government, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. militia men and women from the chinese capital presented arms in a salute to the distinguished guests. when kaysone phomvihan and other lao comrades waved to bid farewell to the well-wishers, young people sang and danced while others waved bouquets and streamers, expressing their fraternal friendship for the heroic lao people.

also accompanying the lao comrades to nanking were department directors of the foreign ministry shen ping and chu chuan-hsien, deputy department director chiu li-hsing and chinese ambassador to laos kuo ying.

thavone sichaleun, member of the lao party and government delegation and lao ambassador to china, left for nanking on board the same plane.

also present at the airport were wang kuan-lan, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administrative bureau; shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic officials of the lao embassy here and other lao friends in peking, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the airport.

Lao Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 19, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation with kaysone phomvihan, general-secretary of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government of the lao people's democratic republic, as leader and phoun sipraseuth, member of the political bureau of the l.p.r.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, as deputy leader arrived here from peking by special plane this morning. they were accompanied by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

with revolutionary friendship for the fraternal lao people, the people of nanking gave the delegation a warm welcome.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were peng chung, first secretary of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; yang kuang-li and wang min-sheng, secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; chen ho-fa, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; wang en-mao, deputy political commissar of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; chu chiang, secretary of the nanking city party committee and chairman of the city revolutionary committee; wang chu-pin, deputy secretary of the city party committee and vice-chairman of the city

revolutionary committee; and chen chin-hsin, standing committee member of the city party committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee; as well as leading members of departments concerned of the province and the city.

in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and laos, the ancient city of nanking on the yangtze river was bedecked for the occasion today, bright-coloured banners fluttered in the breeze over the hsinchiehkou and kulou squares and the main streets in the city which were decorated with huge streamers bearing the slogans: "a warm welcome to the lao party and government delegation excl." "a warm welcome to comrade kaysone phomvihan excl." "salute to the heroic lao people excl." "long live the great friendship between the chinese and lao peoples excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

the airport flew the national flags of china and laos. as kaysone phomvihan, phoun sipraseuth and the other lao comrades alighted from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs and cheers, peng chung and other comrades stepped forward to shake hands and exchange greetings with the distinguished lao guests. when the distinguished guests went round to meet the more than two thousand welcomers present on the tarmac, people waved bouquets, garlands and colourful ribbons and shouted slogans of welcome. young men and women and little red guards in their holiday best performed umbrella and lion dances in honour of the guests.

kaysone phomvihan and the other lao comrades repeatedly waved back to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

Lao Party and Government Delegation Visits in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 19, 1976)

the lao party and government delegation was warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and the provincial revolutionary committee here this evening.

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended the banquet.

present were peng chung, first secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. nanking city committee and the city revolutionary committee.

in his toast, peng chung extended a warm welcome to the lao comrades-in-arms on their visit to nanking. he said: "china and laos are close and friendly neighbours. sharing weal and woe, the people of the two countries have cemented a profound militant friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism. the current visit of the lao party and government delegation will certainly make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples."

in his toast, comrade kaysone phomvihan thanked the people in kiangsu province and nanking city for the warm welcome accorded the lao party and government delegation. he said: "our lao national democratic revolution has achieved complete victory, and in the new stage the people of laos will continue the struggle to build laos into a strong, thriving and prosperous country." he wished the people of kiangsu province and nanking city still more brilliant successes in various fields of work.

after the banquet, the chinese and lao comrades-in-arms attended a concert of song and dance items performed by school children in nanking.

this morning, comrade kaysone phomvihan and the other distinguished lao guests, accompanied by peng chung, keng piao and han nien-lung, visited the yangtze river bridge in nanking and enjoyed the landscape along the river from aboard a yacht. in the afternoon, they visited the moling people's commune on the outskirts of the city, where they inspected a farm machinery repair plant, a grain processing mill, a middle school, a shop and a chicken farm, and watched commune peasants at fishing. comrade kaysone phomvihan praised the commune for its achievements in various fields. he said that the people of laos and china should learn from, support and co-operate with each other in their future revolutionary struggles.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Education Ministry Official
Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

mr. g.m. kelly, divisional head under the ministry of education of new zealand, left peking this morning to visit other parts of china. he arrived in peking on march 15 for a study tour at the invitation of the chinese ministry of education.

while in peking, the new zealand friend visited peking university, the peking languages institute and the peking no. 35 middle school and toured the palace museum and other places of historical interest.

hu shou-hsin and li chiung, leading members of the foreign affairs department under the ministry of education, gave a dinner for mr. g.m. kelly. new zealand ambassador to china r.b. atkins gave a reception on the occasion of mr. kelly's china visit.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Madame Marcos
Receive Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Manila, Mar. 19, 1976)

philippine president ferdinand marcos and his wife received all members of the visiting chinese agricultural delegation and had a friendly talk with them at the presidential palace here this morning.

president marcos expressed welcome to the chinese delegation for its visit to the philippines. he was very glad to see the exchange of agricultural experiences between the two countries, he said. he hoped that friendship and cooperation between the philippines and china would be further strengthened. madame marcos also expressed her wish for further development of the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

secretary of the department of agriculture of the philippines arturo tanco and undersecretary of the department of local government and community development orlando sacay were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua was also present.

at the end of the reception, head of the chinese delegation yang li-kung presented a collection of chinese rice seeds to president marcos.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Minister of Education Leaves
Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

sri lanka minister of education dr. badiuddin mahmud and his party left peking this morning for a visit to southern china.

they were seen off at the airport by chou hung-pao, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, and leading members of departments concerned as well as sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife.

while in peking, dr. badiuddin mahmud and his party had discussions with chinese educational workers, visited a kindergarten and toured places of historical interest.

dr. badiuddin mahmud gave a farewell banquet on the evening of march 16. among those present at the banquet were chou hung-pao and deputy director chang han-chih of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Thai Press Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a friendly talk with the press delegation from thailand led by vasanta chusakul this morning.

present on the occasion were lu ying, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily"; hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; lo tung, deputy director of radio peking; and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Turkey for Home

(NCNA-English Ankara, Mar. 18, 1976)

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun left here today for home at the end of his term of office.

the chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception here on march 16. among the two hundred guests were secretary-general in the presidential palace fuat bayramoglu, adviser to the president in the presidential palace fahri coker, governor of ankara province omer naci bozkurt, directors of the turkish foreign ministry, diplomatic envoys of some countries here and prominent figures in ankara. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

END

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